

**Workbook**

# American **Headway**

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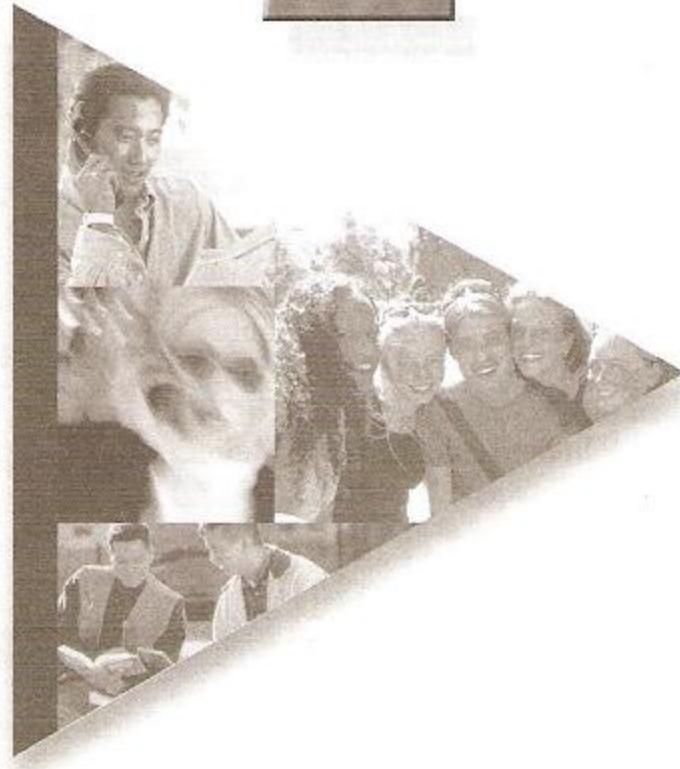


**John and Liz Soars**

**OXFORD**

**Workbook**

American  
**Headway**  
**2**



**John and Liz Soars**

**OXFORD**  
UNIVERSITY PRESS

Oxford University Press  
198 Madison Avenue  
New York, NY 10016 USA

Great Clarendon Street  
Oxford OX2 6DP England

Oxford New York

Auckland Cape Town Dar es Salaam Hong Kong Karachi  
Kuala Lumpur Madrid Melbourne Mexico City Nairobi  
New Delhi Shanghai Taipei Toronto

With offices in

Argentina Austria Brazil Chile Czech Republic France Greece  
Guatemala Hungary Italy Japan South Korea Poland Portugal  
Singapore Switzerland Thailand Turkey Ukraine Vietnam

OXFORD is a trademark of Oxford University Press.

ISBN-13: 978-0-19-435380-9

ISBN-10: 0-19-435380-X

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Printing (last digit): 10 9

Printed in China.

## Acknowledgments

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*Cover design:* Rowie Christopher and Silver Editions

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## 1

## Tenses • Question forms

## Jobs

## Writing—an informal letter

## Getting to know you

## Tenses

## 1 Recognizing tenses

**T 1.1** Complete the texts using the verbs from the box.

can make	's studying
lives	teaches
wants	loves
doesn't have	

has	're listening
like	'm sitting
come	'm going to study
live	doesn't work

're playing	emigrated
didn't like	have
're going	went
live	was born

- 1 Enrique (1) lives in Puebla, a town in Mexico. He's a student. He (2) \_\_\_\_\_ medicine because he (3) \_\_\_\_\_ to be a doctor. He's married, but he (4) \_\_\_\_\_ any children. His wife, Silvia, (5) \_\_\_\_\_ in an elementary school. Enrique (6) \_\_\_\_\_ cooking. He (7) \_\_\_\_\_ excellent tacos!



- 2 Hi! My name's Rumi and I (1) \_\_\_\_\_ from Osaka in Japan. I (2) \_\_\_\_\_ with my parents. My father (3) \_\_\_\_\_ a job, but my mother (4) \_\_\_\_\_. Next year I (5) \_\_\_\_\_ economics at a university. I (6) \_\_\_\_\_ going out with my friends. In the picture I (7) \_\_\_\_\_ in a club with Noriko and Toshi. We (8) \_\_\_\_\_ to music.



- 3 Bruce is Australian. He (1) \_\_\_\_\_ in Canada, but he (2) \_\_\_\_\_ to Australia when he was six. He (3) \_\_\_\_\_ back to Canada once, but he (4) \_\_\_\_\_ it because it was so cold after Australia! He and his brother (5) \_\_\_\_\_ with their parents in Melbourne. They (6) \_\_\_\_\_ a big house not far from the beach.



In the picture he's on the beach with his friends. They (7) \_\_\_\_\_ volleyball. Tonight he's going out with his girlfriend. They (8) \_\_\_\_\_ to the movies.

## 2 Choosing the correct form

Choose the correct form of the verb.

1. *I'm speaking / I speak / I'm speak* three languages: French, Spanish, and English.
2. A Where *does Jun come / Jun come / is Jun coming* from?  
B She's Korean. She comes from Seoul.
3. A What *you do / do you do / are you doing* tonight?  
B I'm going out.
4. A Where's George?  
B He *has / 's taking / take* a shower.
5. A What *means this word / does mean this word / does this word mean?*  
B I don't know. Look it up.
6. A Do you want a cigarette?  
B No, thanks. I *don't smoke / no smoke / smoke not.*
7. Last year I *went / go / was go* to Canada on vacation.
8. How long *you stay / did you stay / stayed you* in Canada?
9. The weekend was boring. I *no do / didn't / didn't do* anything.
10. A I'm going to college next year.  
B What *are you going to / you going to / do you study?*

## 3 Correcting mistakes

Correct the mistakes in these sentences.

*On*

1. At the weekends I'm usually go swimming.
  2. Are you enjoy the party?
  3. We can't play tennis because it rains.
  4. Do you can play chess?
  5. How many sisters you have?
  6. I no understand what you're saying.
  7. What you do tonight?
  8. What time you get home last night?
  9. Last weekend I see some friends and we have a dinner together.
- I'm loving American food. It's wonderful!



## Question forms

### 4 Making questions with auxiliaries

**T 1.2** Write Yes/No questions for these sentences.

1. She's Brazilian. *Is she Brazilian?* \_\_\_\_\_
2. It's raining. \_\_\_\_\_
3. They're at school. \_\_\_\_\_
4. They're learning English. \_\_\_\_\_
5. You're tired. \_\_\_\_\_
6. She was at home last night. \_\_\_\_\_
7. I'm right. \_\_\_\_\_
8. He was born in 1960. \_\_\_\_\_
9. You can speak Chinese. \_\_\_\_\_

### 5 Making questions with *do/does/did*

**T 1.3** Write Yes/No questions for these sentences.

1. You like music.  
*Do you like music?* \_\_\_\_\_
2. She comes from Mexico.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. They live in an apartment.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. You take sugar in your coffee.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. I speak English well.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. She watched a movie last night.  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. It started at 8:00.  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. You want to go home.  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. He works hard.  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 6 Question words

Match the questions and answers.

1. What do you do?
2. Who did you go out with last night?
3. Where do you live?
4. When's your birthday?
5. Why are you wearing a suit?
6. How many students are there in the class?
7. How much did you pay for your shoes?
8. How are you?
9. Whose money is this?
10. Which newspaper do you read?

- a. Thirty dollars.
- b. Twenty-five.
- c. Fine. And you?
- d. Maria and Pedro.
- e. I'm a teacher.
- f. *The Daily Times*.
- g. It's today!
- h. I'm sure it's mine.
- i. In an apartment in the center of town.
- j. Because I'm going to an expensive restaurant.

## 8 Which question word?

**T 1.4** Complete the conversation with question words.



## 7 Word order

Put the words in the correct order to make questions. Then answer the questions about you.

1. buy/you/the/did/at/what/store/?

*What did you buy at the store?*

2. is/who/teacher/your/English/?

*\_\_\_\_\_*

3. parents/now/where/your/right/are/?

*\_\_\_\_\_*

4. movies/you/go/last/when/did/the/to/?

*\_\_\_\_\_*

5. learning/you/why/English/are/?

*\_\_\_\_\_*

6. you/how/to/come/school/do/?

*\_\_\_\_\_*

7. brothers and sisters/you/many/have/how/do?

*\_\_\_\_\_*

Kate Hi, Dad.

Dad Morning, Kate. (1) \_\_\_\_\_ are you today?

Kate Fine, thanks. A little tired.

Dad I didn't hear you come home last night.

(2) \_\_\_\_\_ time did you get in?

Kate About 11:00.

Dad (3) \_\_\_\_\_ did you go?

Kate Just to Beth's house.

Dad There's a letter for you on the table.

Kate Oh! (4) \_\_\_\_\_ is it from?

Dad I don't know. Open it and see.

Kate Oh!

Dad (5) \_\_\_\_\_'s the matter?

Kate Nothing. It's from Luis in Mexico.

Dad That's interesting.

Kate He says he's coming to the United States soon.

Dad (6) \_\_\_\_\_?

Kate Because he's going to study English.

Dad (7) \_\_\_\_\_ is he going to stay?

Kate Here in San Francisco.

Dad (8) \_\_\_\_\_ school is he going to?

Kate He doesn't know yet.

Dad (9) \_\_\_\_\_ is he coming?

Kate Next week.

Dad You should invite him to the house.

(10) \_\_\_\_\_ don't you write back and invite him to dinner on Sunday?

Kate OK, I will. Thanks, Dad.

## 9 What + noun, How + adjective or adverb

Match a question word in A with a word in B and a line in C. Then answer the questions about you.

A	B	C
How What	color	shoes do you take?
	far	did you get up this morning?
	tall	do you read?
	kind	is it from your house to the center of town?
	much	are you?
	often	is your hair?
	size	do you go swimming?
	long	does a hamburger cost in your town?
	newspaper	of music do you like?
	time	does your English class last?

1. What color is your hair?
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

## 10 Replying with a question

**T 1.5** Write the questions.

1. We had a wonderful vacation.

Where did you go?

2. I'm reading a good book right now.

3. I bought a new car last week.

4. Nick and I had a great time on Saturday.

5. Ann's going to Taiwan next week.

6. David earns more than \$150,000 a year!

7. They have so many children!

## Vocabulary

### 11 Jobs

Add a suffix from the box to the words to make jobs. Change the spelling when necessary. When does the pronunciation change?

-er/-r      -ian      -ist



1. music musician



2. art artist



3. science scientist



4. journal journalist



5. politics politician



6. manage manager



7. interpret interpreter



8. electric electrician



9. photograph photographer



10. bake baker



11. library librarian



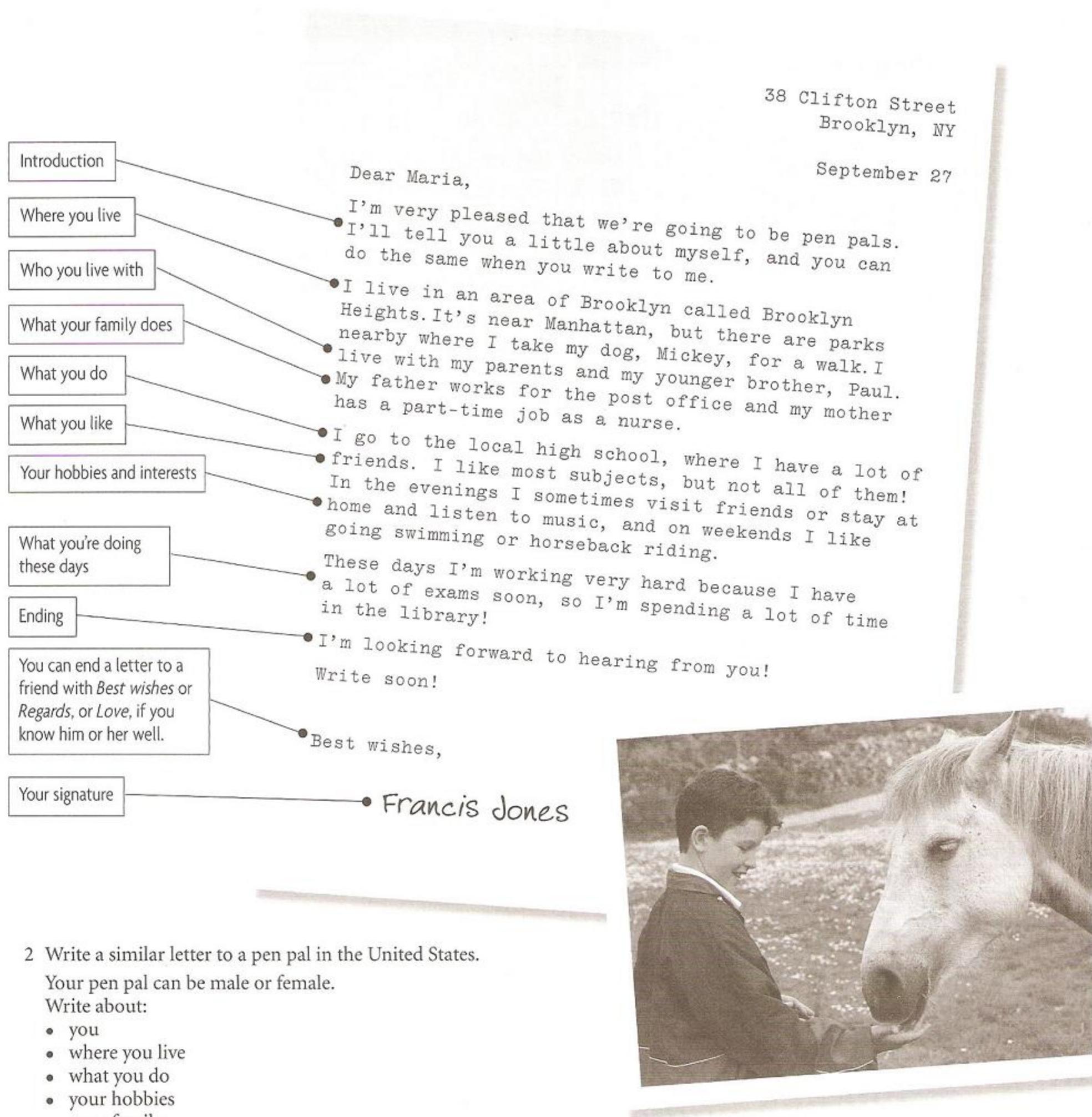
12. reception receptionist

# Writing

## 12 Writing an informal letter

- 1 Look at the organization of this informal letter.

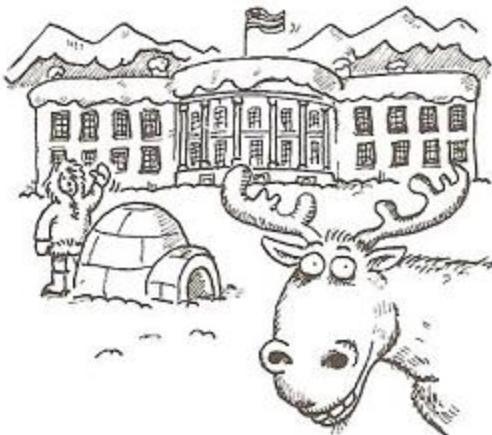
Begin all letters with *Dear ...*, your address, and the date, but not your name.



# 2

Present tenses • have/don't have  
Things in the house  
Writing—describing a person

## The way we live



## Present Simple

### 1 Making negatives

**T 2.1** Correct the sentences.

1. The sun rises in the west.

*The sun doesn't rise in the west. It rises in the east.*

2. The president of the United States lives in Alaska.

3. Soccer players wear long pants.

4. Kangaroos come from Canada.

5. The sun shines at night.

6. In London people drive on the right.

### 2 Making questions

**T 2.2** Write the questions.

1. I get up at \_\_\_\_\_.

*What time do you get up?*

2. On weekends I usually go to \_\_\_\_\_.

?

3. The bank opens at \_\_\_\_\_.

?

4. My mother comes from \_\_\_\_\_.

?

5. My children go to \_\_\_\_\_ school.

Which \_\_\_\_\_?

6. My brother works in \_\_\_\_\_.

Where \_\_\_\_\_?

7. My sister drives a \_\_\_\_\_.

What kind of \_\_\_\_\_?



# Present Simple or Continuous?

## 6 Spelling of the present participle

Write the -ing form of these verbs.

1. read reading
2. swim swimming
3. come coming
4. rain \_\_\_\_\_
5. wear \_\_\_\_\_
6. think \_\_\_\_\_
7. shine \_\_\_\_\_
8. smoke \_\_\_\_\_
9. have \_\_\_\_\_
10. take \_\_\_\_\_
11. wait \_\_\_\_\_
12. get \_\_\_\_\_
13. stop \_\_\_\_\_
14. run \_\_\_\_\_
15. begin \_\_\_\_\_

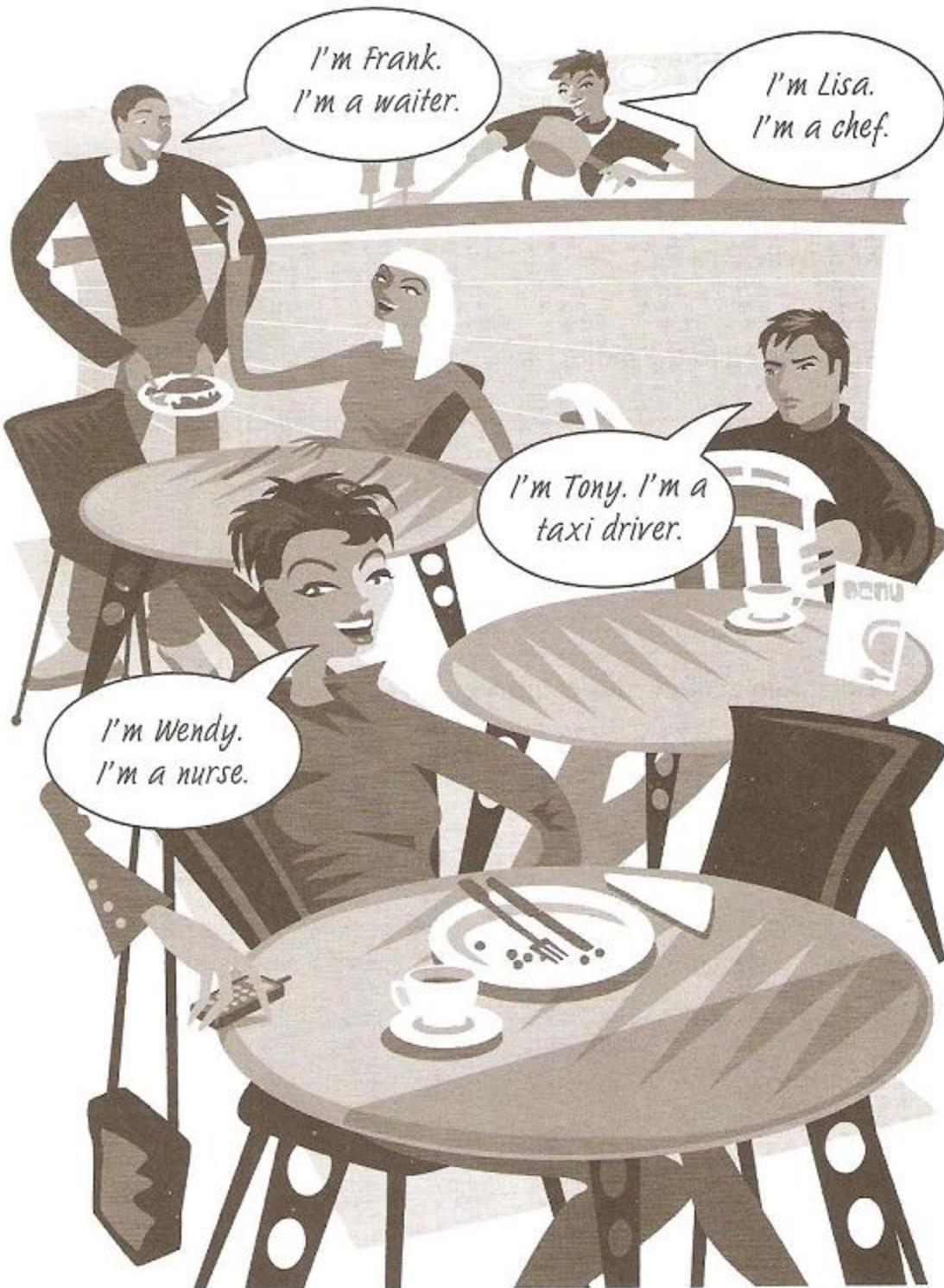
## 7 Choosing the correct form

Choose the correct form of the verb.

1. I go / am going to work now.  
Good-bye!
2. I read / am reading a book about astrology.
3. I read / am reading lots of books every year.
4. We go / are going to a party on Saturday.
5. Nurses look / are looking after people in the hospital.
6. Mei-Li comes / is coming from Taiwan.
7. She comes / is coming for dinner tonight.
8. I speak / am speaking four languages.
9. Do you want / Are you wanting to go out tonight?

## 8 What does she do? or What is she doing?

T 2.3 Look at the picture and answer the questions.



1. What does Wendy do? She's a nurse.

2. Is she working in the hospital now? No, she isn't.

3. What's she doing? She's having dinner.

4. What does Frank do? \_\_\_\_\_

5. Is he working in a restaurant now? \_\_\_\_\_

6. What's he doing? \_\_\_\_\_

7. What does Tony do? \_\_\_\_\_

8. Is he driving a taxi now? \_\_\_\_\_

9. What's he doing? \_\_\_\_\_

10. What does Lisa do? \_\_\_\_\_

11. Is she working in the kitchen now? \_\_\_\_\_

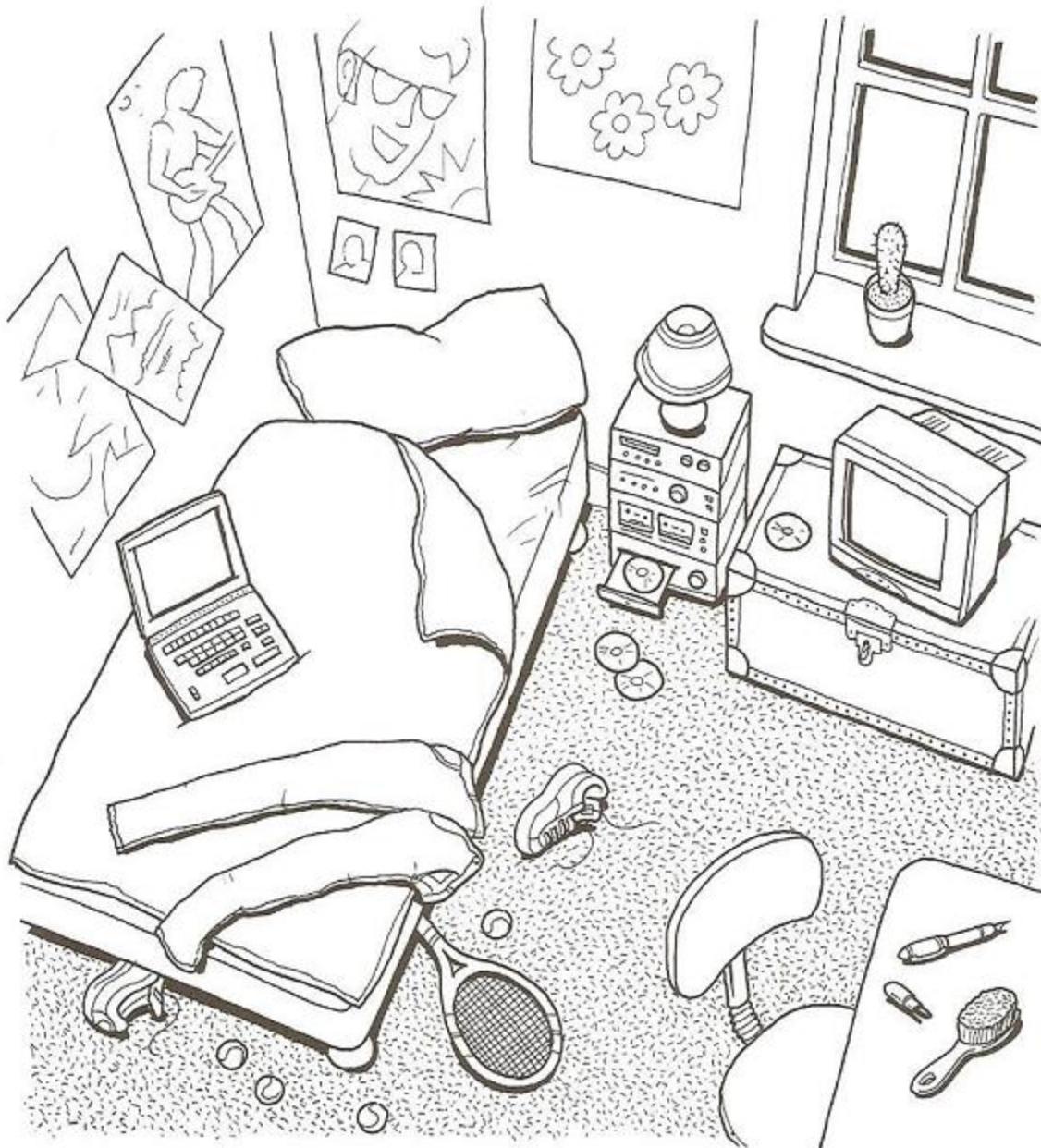
12. What's she doing? \_\_\_\_\_

# have/don't have

## 9 Making statements and negatives

Look at the picture of Jenny's bedroom. Complete the sentences with *has/doesn't have*.

1. She has a CD player.
2. She            a tennis racket.
3. She            a lot of CDs.
4. She            a television.
5. She            a computer.
6. She            a Walkman.
7. She            a cell phone.
8. She            many magazines.
9. She            a lot of posters.
10. She            a sofa.



Write some sentences about your bedroom.

I have a bed, but I don't have a sofa.

I have a radio, but I don't have a TV.

## 10 Short answers

**T 2.4** Answer the questions about Jenny and about you. Use short answers.

1. Does Jenny have a messy bedroom?  
Yes, she does.
2. Does she have a camera?  
No, she doesn't.
3. Does she have a lot of clothes?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Does she have posters on her walls?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Does she have a computer?  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Does she have a lamp in her room?  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Do you have a bike?  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. Do you have a lot of money?  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. Do you have a CD player?  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. Do you have a good English accent?  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Vocabulary

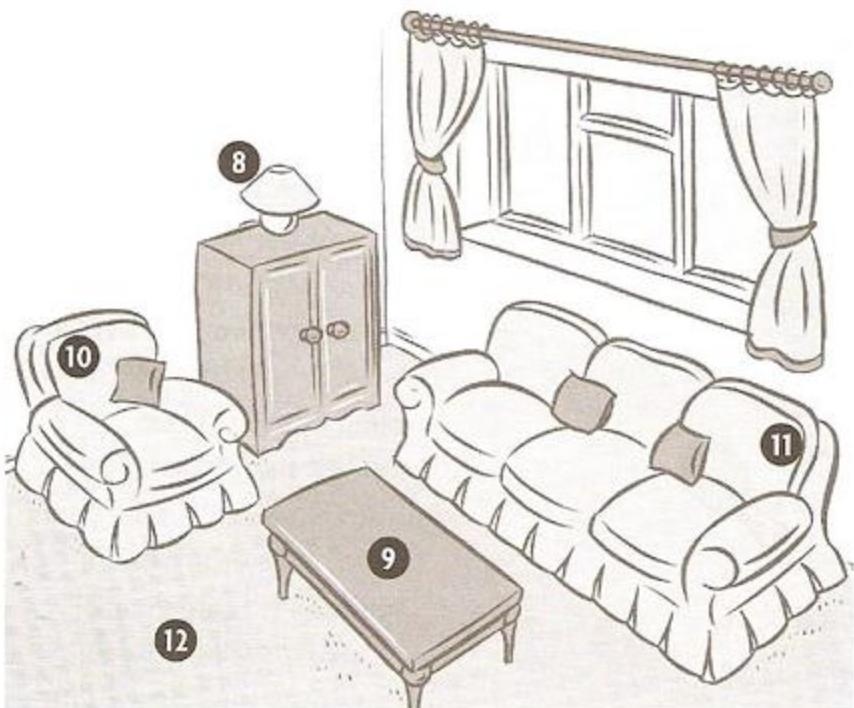
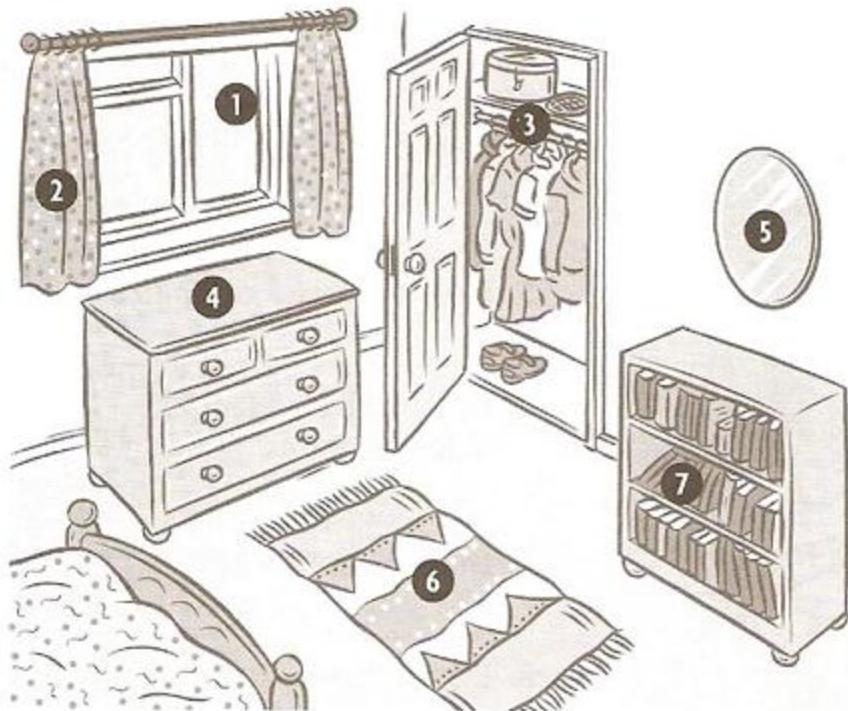
### 11 Things in the house

Match the words and pictures.

armchair  
bookshelf  
window  
dresser

sofa  
carpet  
curtains  
lamp

coffee table  
rug  
closet  
mirror



1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_
11. \_\_\_\_\_
12. \_\_\_\_\_

## Writing

### 12 Linking words—but, however, so, because, and

1 Complete the sentences with *and*, *so*, or *but*.

1. She can speak French, \_\_\_\_\_ she can't write it.
2. He's going to work in Colombia, \_\_\_\_\_ he's learning Spanish.
3. I went into town. I bought some food \_\_\_\_\_ I went to the library.
4. I don't have a car, \_\_\_\_\_ I have a motorcycle.
5. She's working late next Friday, \_\_\_\_\_ she can't come to the party.



*But* and *however* can contrast ideas, but they are used differently. Compare these sentences. What differences can you see?

*I learned French easily, but I didn't like my teacher.*

*I learned French easily. However, I didn't like my teacher.*

2 Join the pairs of sentences in two different ways using *but* and *however*.

1. We enjoyed the vacation. It rained a lot.

---

2. He's moving to Toronto next month. He doesn't like big cities.

---

3. She isn't English. She speaks English perfectly.

---



*So* is used to express the result of the statement before. *Because* expresses the reason or cause of something.

Cause → Result

It started to rain, *so* we stopped playing tennis.

Result ← Cause

We stopped playing tennis **because** it started to rain.

3 Join the pairs of sentences in two different ways using *so* and *because*.

1. She went home. She was tired.

a. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

2. We didn't enjoy our vacation. The weather was bad.

a. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

3. He worked hard. He passed all his exams.

a. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

### 13 Describing a person

Complete the text with a linking word from the box.

and      but      so      because      however

# Two Sisters

My sister and I are very different, (1) \_\_\_\_\_ we get along well. She likes staying at home in the evening (2) \_\_\_\_\_ watching television with her boyfriend, (3) \_\_\_\_\_ I prefer going out with my friends. We like to go to dance clubs or the movies. Sometimes we just go to a cafe. I have exams soon, (4) \_\_\_\_\_ I'm not going out very much these days. My sister is six years older than I am, (5) \_\_\_\_\_ she works in a bank. She's trying to save some money (6) \_\_\_\_\_ she's going to get married this year. Her fiancé's name is Frederick, (7) \_\_\_\_\_ we all call him Freddy.

People say I look like my sister (8) \_\_\_\_\_ we both have brown eyes (9) \_\_\_\_\_ dark hair. (10) \_\_\_\_\_, we are very different in character. She's very quiet, (11) \_\_\_\_\_ I'm a lot more outgoing.



Write a similar short paragraph about yourself and someone in your family.

---

---

---

---

---

---

# 3

Past Simple • Past Continuous • Past Simple or Continuous  
have + noun = activity  
Writing—a story 1

## It all went wrong

### Past Simple

#### 1 Choosing the right verb

Complete the text with a verb from the box in the Past Simple.

fall	find	break
laugh	spend	leave
lose	need	take
celebrate	save	
can't (past = couldn't)		

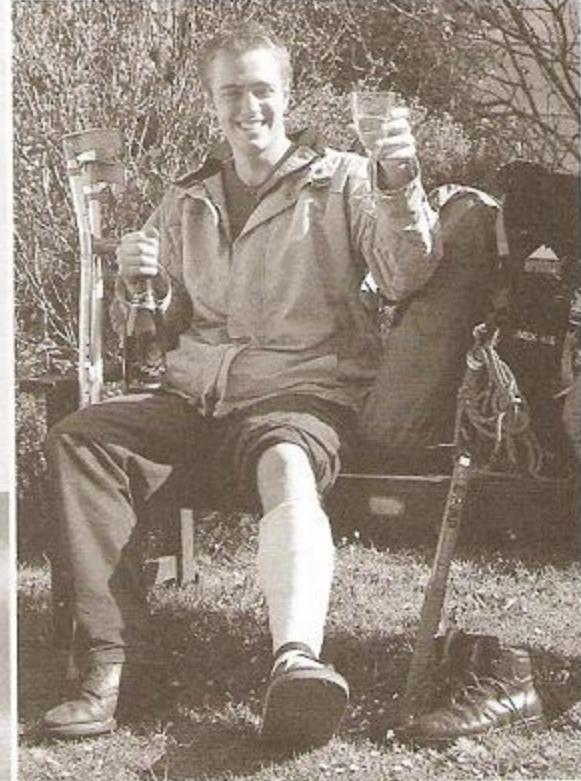
Yesterday Gary Smith celebrated his twenty-first birthday, but he's lucky to be alive. In March this year, he was mountain climbing, when he (1) \_\_\_\_\_ his way and (2) \_\_\_\_\_ 16 hours in sub-zero temperatures.

"My friends (3) \_\_\_\_\_ at me for having so much survival equipment, but it (4) \_\_\_\_\_ my life."

## LOST, ALONE, AND INJURED ON A MOUNTAIN

On the first night, the weather was so bad that it tore his new mountain tent to pieces, so he moved into a Youth Hostel. He (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the hostel at 10:00 the next morning, but that afternoon he was in trouble. "I (6) \_\_\_\_\_ off a rock and (7) \_\_\_\_\_ my left leg. I (8) \_\_\_\_\_ move."

Mountain rescue teams went out to look for Gary, and (9) \_\_\_\_\_



him at 9:00 the next morning. A helicopter (10) \_\_\_\_\_ him to a hospital, where he (11) \_\_\_\_\_ several operations. "Next time I'll go with my friends, not on my own!" he joked.



## 2 Making negatives

**T 3.1** Correct the sentences.

1. Shakespeare wrote stories.

*Shakespeare didn't write stories.*

*He wrote plays.*

2. Christopher Columbus discovered India.

*Christopher Columbus didn't discover India.*

3. Beethoven came from France.

*Beethoven didn't come from France.*

4. Leonardo da Vinci lived in Mexico.

*Leonardo da Vinci didn't live in Mexico.*

5. Americans landed on the moon in the nineteenth century.

*Americans didn't land on the moon in the nineteenth century.*

6. Buddha came from Australia.

*Buddha didn't come from Australia.*

## 3 Making questions

**T 3.2** Write the questions.

1. I went to Asia in 19 \_\_\_\_ .

*When did you go to Asia?*

2. I went to \_\_\_\_ on my last vacation.

*Where \_\_\_\_\_ ?*

3. We stayed in \_\_\_\_ .

*Where \_\_\_\_\_ ?*

4. We stayed there for \_\_\_\_ weeks.

*How long \_\_\_\_\_ ?*

5. We had \_\_\_\_ weather.

*Did \_\_\_\_\_ good weather?*

6. We traveled around by \_\_\_\_ .

*How \_\_\_\_\_ ?*

7. We had \_\_\_\_ food.

*Did \_\_\_\_\_ good food?*

## 4 Short answers

Answer the questions about Gary in Exercise 1 and about you. Use short answers.

1. Did Gary get lost?

*Yes, he did.*

2. Did he have a lot of equipment?

3. Did he go with friends?

4. Did he hurt his hand?

5. Did you do your homework last night?

6. Did you play any sports yesterday?

7. Did it rain yesterday?

## 5 Past Simple forms

Write the Past Simple of these verbs.

1. work *worked*

2. save *saved*

3. stop *stopped*

4. come *came*

5. arrive *arrived*

6. plan *planned*

7. make *made*

8. help *helped*

9. use *used*

10. travel *travelled*

11. feel *felt*

12. wash *washed*

13. like *liked*

14. rob *robbed*

15. send *sent*

16. walk *walked*

17. smile *smiled*

18. clap *clapped*

19. know *known*

## 6 Past time expressions

Complete the sentences with a word from the box. Careful! Sometimes no word is necessary.

ago      last      in      for  
at      when      on

1. I arrived home at six o'clock last night.
2. I saw Jane — yesterday.
3. I was born in Africa — 1970.
4. My parents moved back to Canada — I was five.
5. We lived in Montreal — three years.
6. I left college three years —.
7. I found an apartment on my own — last year.
8. I usually go home — weekends.
9. I didn't go home — weekend because some friends came to stay.
10. They arrived — three o'clock — the afternoon.
11. — Saturday night we went out to a concert.
12. — we got home we listened to some music.
13. We got up late — Sunday morning.
14. — the afternoon we went for a walk.
15. I bought a car a few weeks —.
16. I had an accident — last night.
17. It happened — seven o'clock — the evening.
18. I took my car to the mechanic — this morning.

## Past Continuous

### 7 Forming the Past Continuous

**T 3.3** Yesterday you went to a party. This is what you saw when you arrived. Make sentences using the Past Continuous.

*When I arrived at the party ...*

1. Jenny/talk/to Mick

*Jenny was talking to Mick.*

2. Annie and Pete/dance

*Annie and Pete were dancing.*

3. Sarah and Bill/sit/on the sofa

*Sarah and Bill were sitting on the sofa.*

4. Katie/choose/a CD

*Katie was choosing a CD.*

5. Max/drink/champagne

*Max was drinking champagne.*

6. Beth and Dave/eat/potato chips

*Beth and Dave were eating potato chips.*

7. Justin/show/Lucy a picture

*Justin was showing Lucy a picture.*

8. Harry/smoke/a cigar

*Harry was smoking a cigar.*

9. James/tell/a joke

*James was telling a joke.*

## 8 Newspaper stories

Look at the three newspaper stories. Match the phrases with the correct story. Where exactly do they go?

1.  "I was working in the yard at the time," she explained.
2.  ... because they were wearing masks
3.  "I know I was driving fast," he explained to the court.
4.  ... when he was traveling at 120 miles an hour
5.  ... who was coming home from school at the time
6.  The bottom of the tree was slowly moving.

A

## Motorist Driving at 120 mph



Motorist Jeffrey Page had to pay a fine of \$500 in District Court yesterday for speeding. Police stopped him on the highway. The speed limit on highways is 65 miles an hour. "This was because I was late for work." The judge said that this was no excuse.

B

## TREE DESTROYS HOUSE



Yesterday afternoon a 35-year-old woman narrowly escaped death when a tree blew over and fell onto her house, completely destroying it. "It was very windy. I heard a strange noise coming from our tree. Suddenly the wind blew a little stronger, and I watched the tree crash onto the roof." The Bowles family is staying with friends while their house is being rebuilt.

C

## POST OFFICE ROBBERY

Yesterday afternoon two robbers stole \$700 from a post office in Cavendish, Maine. Police do not have a good description of the two men, but they know that they escaped in a red Ford Escort. This information came from an 11-year-old boy, Charlie Carrack.



The post office in Cavendish

## Past Simple or Continuous?

### 9 Choosing the correct form

Choose the correct form of the verbs.

1. I *met* / *was meeting* a friend while I *walked* / *was walking* to class.
2. I *paid* / *was paying* for my things when I *heard* / *was hearing* someone call my name.
3. I *turned* / *was turning* around and *saw* / *was seeing* Paula.
4. She *wore* / *was wearing* a bright red coat.
5. We *decided* / *were deciding* to have a cup of coffee.
6. While we *had* / *were having* a drink, a waiter *dropped* / *was dropping* a pile of plates.
7. We all *were* / *were getting* surprised.
8. While the waiter *picked* / *was picking* up the broken plates, he *cut* / *was cutting* his finger.

## Vocabulary

10 *have* + noun = activity



**Have** is often used with a noun to express a form of action.

*Where did you have lunch?*

*Have a nice weekend!*

Notice that, with meals, we do not use a.

*I had breakfast/lunch.*

**T 3.4** Complete the sentences with a form of *have* and a noun from the box.

drink	argument	look	swim
lunch	breakfast	word	day
game	time	dinner	

1. Would you like to *have a drink*?  
Yes, please. I'm very thirsty.
2. Did you watch TV last night?  
No, I \_\_\_\_\_ and went straight to bed.
3. Did you \_\_\_\_\_ a good \_\_\_\_\_ of tennis?  
Yes. I won 6–0, 6–2.
4. Bye, Mom. I'm going to the party now!  
Good-bye, darling. \_\_\_\_\_ a nice \_\_\_\_\_!
5. Did you \_\_\_\_\_ this morning?  
No. I got up too late. I just had a cup of coffee.
6. It's noon. Let's \_\_\_\_\_ and then go shopping.
7. I have a swimming pool in the yard, so if you want to \_\_\_\_\_ a \_\_\_\_\_, just come by.
8. Did you \_\_\_\_\_ a good \_\_\_\_\_ at the office, dear?  
No, I didn't. The boss was very angry with me.
9. Peter and I always argue. We don't agree about anything. Yesterday we \_\_\_\_\_ an \_\_\_\_\_ about politics.
10. I've got my vacation pictures. Do you want to \_\_\_\_\_ a \_\_\_\_\_?  
\_\_\_\_\_
11. John! Could I \_\_\_\_\_ a \_\_\_\_\_ with you for a minute? There's something I want to talk to you about.

## Writing

11 Linking words—*while*, *during*, and *for*



**1** *While* is a conjunction and is followed by a clause (subject + verb). If you say "X happened while Y happened," it means X and Y happened at the same time.

*I met Peter while I was studying at the university.*

**2** *During* is a preposition and it is followed by a noun. It has a similar meaning to *while*.

*I worked on a farm during my vacation.*

The noun after *during* expresses an activity that takes time.

*during the movie/lesson/afternoon/soccer game*

*While* and *during* answer the question *When*?

**3** *For* is a preposition and answers the question *How long?* It is followed by a time expression.

*I lived there for three years/six months.*

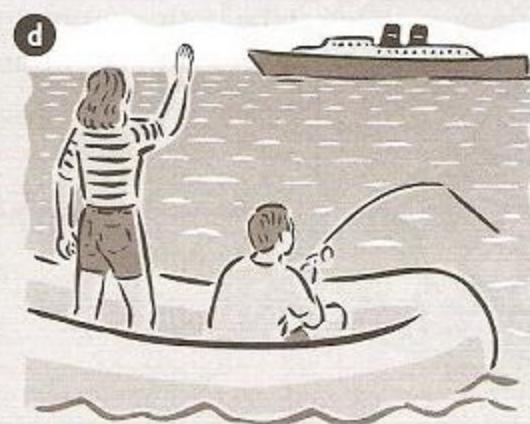
*We're taking a vacation for two weeks/a couple of days.*

1 Complete the sentences with *while*, *during*, or *for*.

1. I fell and hurt myself \_\_\_\_\_ I was playing tennis. It started to rain \_\_\_\_\_ the match. We played tennis \_\_\_\_\_ two hours.
2. I worked in Italy \_\_\_\_\_ three years. \_\_\_\_\_ the summer I stayed on a farm in Tuscany. I learned Italian \_\_\_\_\_ I was there.
3. We went on vacation to Florida \_\_\_\_\_ three weeks. \_\_\_\_\_ the day it was very hot, but it was cool at night. We went to Disney World \_\_\_\_\_ we were there.
4. We had a delicious meal yesterday. We sat at the table \_\_\_\_\_ three hours. \_\_\_\_\_ the meal we exchanged news. \_\_\_\_\_ I was talking to Barbara, I learned that Tony was in the hospital.

2 Read the story and look at the pictures. Complete the text with *while*, *during*, or *for*.

# A Disastrous Sailing Vacation



BILL AND SIMONE BUTLER left Miami one summer weekend on their annual sailing vacation in their boat, *Siboney*. They wanted to sail around the Caribbean Sea (1) \_\_\_\_\_ two weeks.

(2) \_\_\_\_\_ their vacation, they saw a large group of whales. Bill and Simone were very excited. Unfortunately, (3) \_\_\_\_\_ they were watching them, the whales began to hit the side of the boat.

Suddenly, water started flooding in, and they realized that they were in trouble. They quickly jumped into the lifeboat (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the boat was sinking, and watched it disappear under the sea.

Fortunately, they had enough food and water (5) \_\_\_\_\_ 20 days. They also had a fishing line and a machine which made salt water into drinking water. These two things helped them to survive

(6) \_\_\_\_\_ their terrible experience.

(7) \_\_\_\_\_ the next 50 days they caught about 10 fish a day and ate them raw. They saw about 20 ships, but although they waved and shouted (8) \_\_\_\_\_ they were passing by, nobody saw them. They were becoming weaker and weaker. Then, just as they were beginning to lose hope, a fishing boat rescued them. Their disastrous vacation was over.

## 12 Writing a story 1

Write a story of about 150 words. The story is about a time in your life when everything went wrong. You can choose one of these subjects if you like.

- the day you woke up late for an exam
- a terrible day at work
- an argument with your best friend
- your worst birthday ever
- an awful party

# 4

Count and noncount nouns • Expressions of quantity  
Articles • Plural nouns • Clothes  
Writing—filling out forms

## Let's go shopping!

### 1 *a, an, or some?*

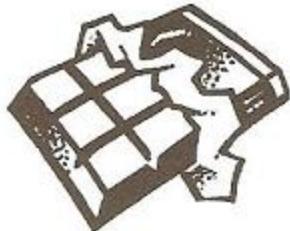
Put *a*, or *an* before the count nouns, and *some* before the noncount nouns.

1. a chair
2. some sugar
3.       stamp
4.       book
5.       gas
6.       tree
7.       air
8.       money
9.       dollar
10.       music
11.       job
12.       work
13.       apple
14.       fruit
15.       tomato
16.       tomato soup
17.       problem
18.       information

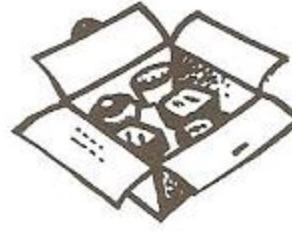
### Count and noncount nouns

### 2 *chocolate or a chocolate?*

Sometimes a noun can be both a count and noncount noun. Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with *a* + noun or just the noun.



1. I don't like *chocolate*.



2. Would you like *a chocolate*?



3. I need some                 .



4. Can you buy                 ?



5. I drink a lot of                 .



6. Let's have                 .



7. Have                 !



8. Have some                 !



9. It's made of                 .



10. Would you like                  of water?

# Expressions of quantity

## 3 *some or any?*

Complete the sentences with *some* or *any*.

1. I don't have \_\_\_\_\_ paper.
2. I'll buy \_\_\_\_\_ paper when I go to the store.
3. Is there \_\_\_\_\_ gas in the car?
4. Yes. I put \_\_\_\_\_ in yesterday.
5. I bought \_\_\_\_\_ fruit, but they didn't have \_\_\_\_\_ vegetables.
6. Do you have \_\_\_\_\_ change? I need 75¢.
7. I saw \_\_\_\_\_ change on the table a minute ago.
8. I need \_\_\_\_\_ help with my homework. Are you free?
9. I don't have \_\_\_\_\_ free time today. Sorry.
10. Did you have \_\_\_\_\_ problems with this exercise?

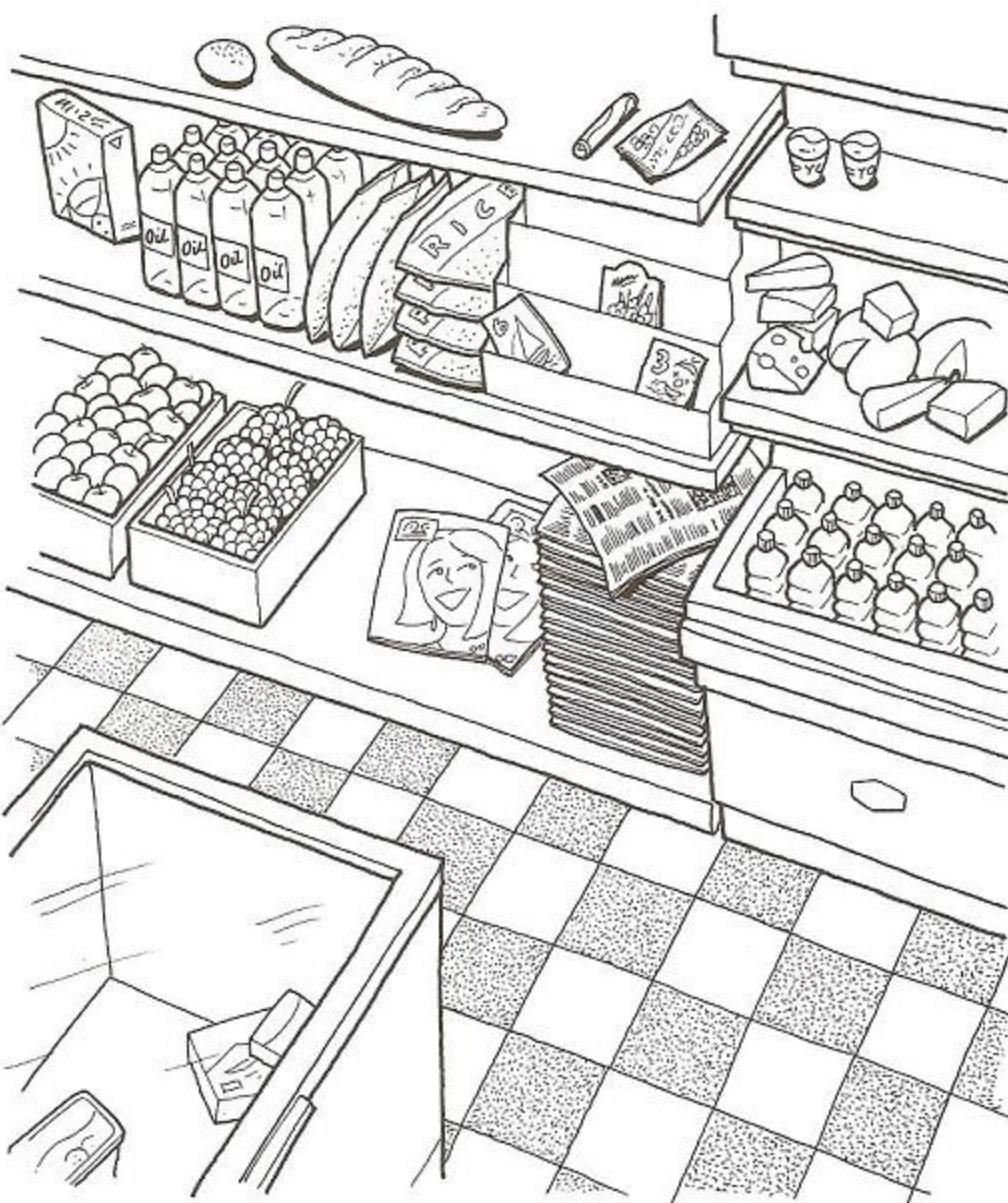
## 4 *How much ...? or How many ...?*

**T 4.1** Write questions with *How much ...?* or *How many ...?*

1. We have some eggs.  
How many eggs do we have?
2. We need some flour.  
How much flour do we need?
3. She has a lot of children.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Can you buy some butter?  
\_\_\_\_\_ want?
5. Their house has a lot of bedrooms.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Some people are coming for dinner on Sunday.  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Shakespeare wrote a lot of plays.  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. She makes a fortune!  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 5 *much, many, or a lot of?*

Look at the picture. Complete the sentences with *much*, *many*, or *a lot of*.



1. There are *a lot of* apples.
2. The store doesn't have *much* laundry detergent.
3. There's *little* oil.
4. The store has *many* bottles of water.
5. There isn't *any* frozen food.
6. There isn't *any* candy.
7. The store has *little* cheese.
8. I can see *many* newspapers.
9. But I can't see *any* bread.
10. There isn't *any* yogurt.
11. The store doesn't have *many* birthday cards.
12. But there are *many* grapes!
13. Why aren't there *any* magazines?
14. But there is *little* rice!

## 6 *a few or a little?*

T 4.2 Match a line in A with a line in B and a line in C.

A	B	C
1. Does your tooth hurt? _____		It takes them about an hour a night.
2. Were there many people at the party? _____		I'm trying to lose weight.
3. Is there any food left over? _____		You can borrow them if you want.
4. Do you have any soda? _____		The children ate most of it.
5. Do you have any books on French literature? _____		But I prefer reading.
6. Would you like some cream? _____		Do you want some ice in it?
7. Are there many Spanish speakers in your class? _____		But most of them come from Brazil.
8. Do you watch much TV? _____		I'll go to the dentist tomorrow.
9. Do you get many letters? _____		But no one that you know.
10. Do your children get a lot of homework? _____		But most of them are bills.
	A few. A little.	

## Articles

### 7 *a, an, or the?*

T 4.3 Complete the sentences with *a*, *an*, or *the*.

- I bought a hat and a pair of shoes at the mall. Unfortunately       shoes are       wrong size. I'll take them back tomorrow.
- A Where are       children?  
B They're in       yard.
- My sister's       teacher in       school near Seattle. She has three children, two girls and       boy.       girls are in her class at school, but       boy isn't old enough for school yet.
- Jane and Bill are       very nice couple. She has       clothing store, and he works in       office in       city.
- A Where are my shoes?  
B On       floor in       kitchen.
- A How much are the driving lessons?  
B Twenty dollars       hour.
- When you come to bed, can you put       cat out and turn off       lights?
- I went to       restaurant last night.
- What's       name of       restaurant we went to last night?

### 8 No articles

We do not use *a*, *an*, or *the* when we talk about things in general.

Match a noun in A with a verb in B and a line in C to make general statements.

A	B	C
Cows	comes	oil and gas.
Leaves	like	from grapes.
Wood	fall off	grass.
Cats	is	in trees.
Wine	go	full of vitamins.
Birds	live	to school until they're 16.
Children	eat	trees in autumn.
Cars	floats	eating fish.
Fruit	need	on water.

## 9 *a, the, or nothing?*

Complete the sentences with *a*, *the*, or nothing.

1. I come to \_\_\_\_\_ school by \_\_\_\_\_ bus.
2. This morning \_\_\_\_\_ bus was late.
3. My favorite subject is \_\_\_\_\_ history, but I'm not very good at \_\_\_\_\_ math.
4. Ankara is \_\_\_\_\_ capital of Turkey.
5. I work for \_\_\_\_\_ company that makes \_\_\_\_\_ carpets.
6. My friend lives on \_\_\_\_\_ same street as I do.
7. I was at \_\_\_\_\_ home all day yesterday.
8. We had \_\_\_\_\_ a great time in Korea.  
We're going back there \_\_\_\_\_ next year.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ O'Hare is \_\_\_\_\_ busiest airport in the United States.
10. Leave early if you want to miss \_\_\_\_\_ rush hour.
11. We arrived in \_\_\_\_\_ Dallas on \_\_\_\_\_ third of August.
12. Last night we had \_\_\_\_\_ dinner in \_\_\_\_\_ restaurant.
13. I went to \_\_\_\_\_ bed late.
14. What time does your plane arrive? I'll come to \_\_\_\_\_ airport to meet you.

## Vocabulary

### 10 Spelling of plural nouns

1 Write the plural form of these nouns.

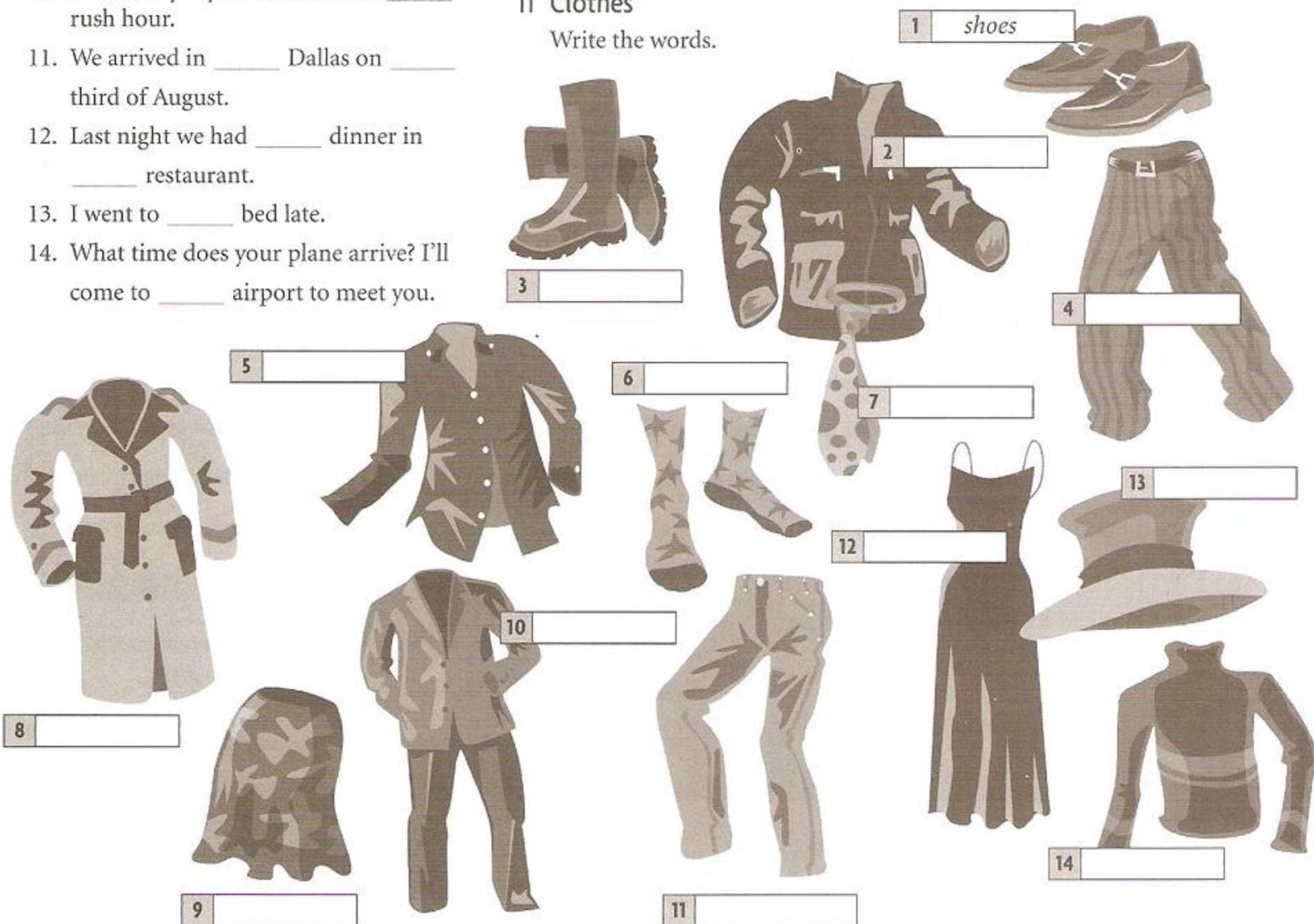
- |           |       |              |       |
|-----------|-------|--------------|-------|
| 1. boy    | _____ | 9. church    | _____ |
| 2. lady   | _____ | 10. address  | _____ |
| 3. day    | _____ | 11. story    | _____ |
| 4. potato | _____ | 12. sandwich | _____ |
| 5. party  | _____ | 13. key      | _____ |
| 6. watch  | _____ | 14. video    | _____ |
| 7. glass  | _____ | 15. way      | _____ |
| 8. city   | _____ |              |       |

2 These nouns are irregular. Write the plural forms.

- |           |       |          |       |
|-----------|-------|----------|-------|
| 1. child  | _____ | 4. tooth | _____ |
| 2. person | _____ | 5. sheep | _____ |
| 3. woman  | _____ | 6. fish  | _____ |

### 11 Clothes

Write the words.



# Writing

## 12 Filling out forms

1 Match the expressions with the questions.

1. First name
2. Last name
3. Date of birth
4. Place of birth
5. Permanent address
6. Marital status
7. Occupation
8. Qualifications
9. Hobbies/Interests
10. Telephone number

- a. Are you married or single?
- b. What do you do in your free time?
- c. What's your phone number?
- d. What's your first name?
- e. What do you do?
- f. Where were you born?
- g. When were you born?
- h. What's your last name?
- i. What degrees, diplomas, certificates, etc., do you have?
- j. Where do you live?

2 Do these things. Write about you.

1. Write your name in capital letters.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. Delete where not applicable.

(Mr./Mrs./Miss/Ms.)

2. Write your signature.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. Write your zip code.  
\_\_\_\_\_

3 Complete the form.

### The Oak Tree School of English

### Enrollment form

PLEASE USE CAPITAL LETTERS

Mr./Mrs./Ms.*	Last name
First name	Date of birth
Nationality	Language(s)
Address in your country	Occupation
	Date of arrival
	Date of departure

Reason for learning English: Business/pleasure/exams/other \*(If other, please specify.)

How many hours a day do you want to study?

How long are you going to stay at the school?

What date do you want to start?

Signature

\*Delete where not applicable.

# 5

Verb patterns • *will* and *going to*  
 Words that go together  
 Writing—a vacation postcard

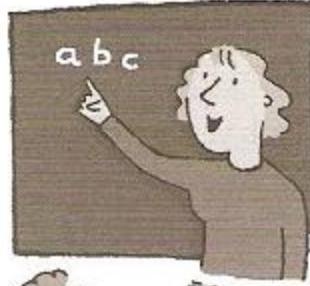
## What do you want to do?

### Verb patterns

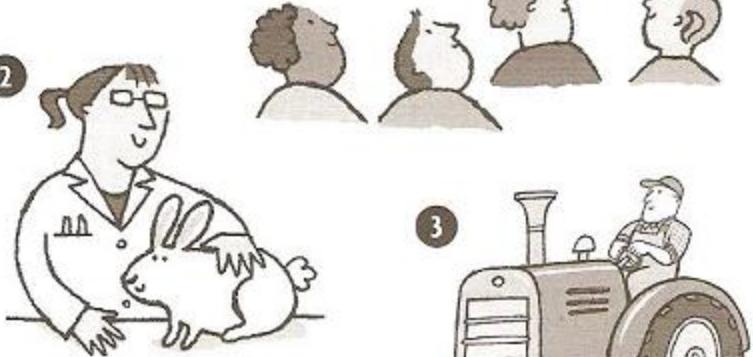
#### 1 Hopes and ambitions

Write a sentence about each of these people's ambitions.

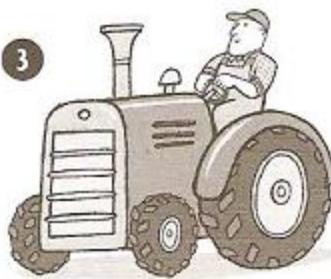
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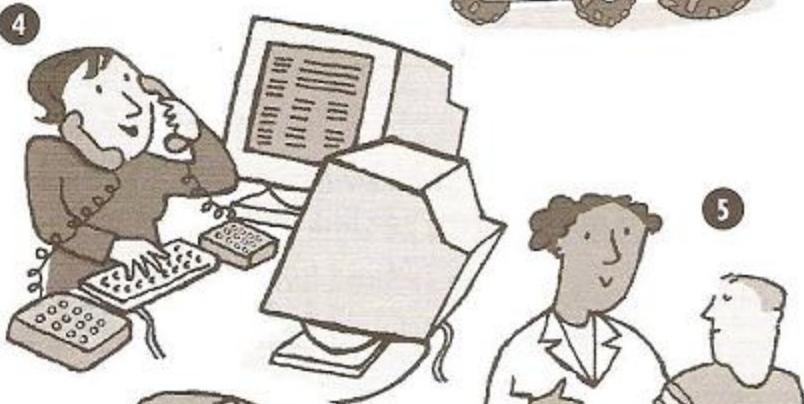
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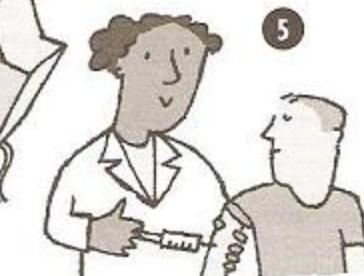
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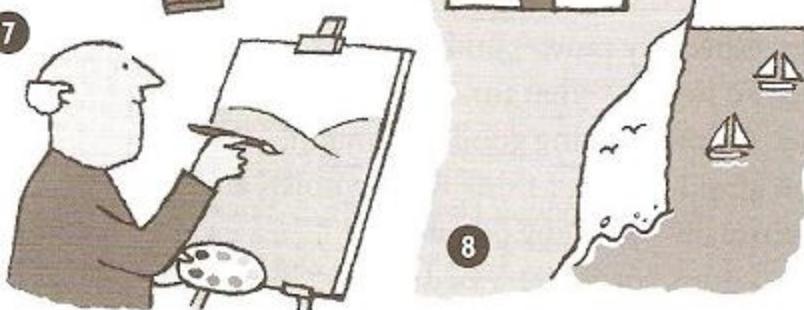
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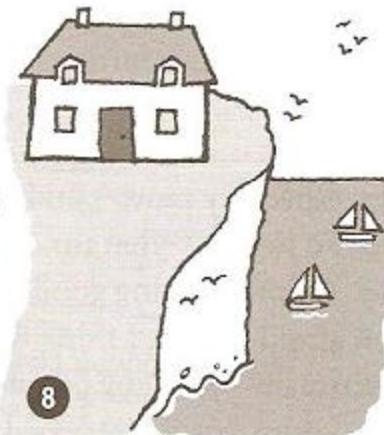
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7



8



- Sheila/teacher/work/with children

*Sheila wants to be a teacher because she likes working with children.*

*Sheila hopes to be a teacher because she loves working with children.*

*Sheila would like to be a teacher because she enjoys working with children.*

- Jane/vet/work/with animals

- Mark/farmer/he/outside in the fresh air

- Suzy/stockbroker/want/make/a lot of money

- Maya/do volunteer work/help/children in developing countries

- Jan/accountant/work/with numbers

- My father/retire next year/want/have more free time

- My parents/buy/a house by the ocean/sail

## 2 Infinitive or -ing?

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb, the infinitive or -ing. Sometimes both are possible.

1. I enjoy walking (walk) in the rain.
2. Would you like to have (have) something to eat?
3. I want \_\_\_\_\_ (see) a movie on TV tonight.
4. I hope \_\_\_\_\_ (make) some money soon.
5. When did you finish \_\_\_\_\_ (paint) the kitchen?
6. I began \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) English when I was seven.
7. Some people like \_\_\_\_\_ (have) breakfast in bed, but I don't.
8. Don't forget \_\_\_\_\_ (mail) my letter!
9. We've decided \_\_\_\_\_ (get) married in the spring.
10. When she saw how I was dressed, she started \_\_\_\_\_ (laugh).
11. What do you want \_\_\_\_\_ (do) tonight?
12. I'd like \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the theater.
13. I love \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to live music.
14. She continued \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) during the whole meal.

## 3 Asking questions

**T 5.1** Write B's questions and complete A's answers.

1. A I hope to go to college.  
B What/want/study/?  
What do you want to study?
2. A Carol called while you were out.  
B What/want/talk about/?  
  
A \_\_\_\_\_ a problem she's having.
3. A I quit my job yesterday.  
B Why/decide/do that?  
  
A \_\_\_\_\_ because it was boring.
4. A I'm going to bed early because I have a plane to catch tomorrow.  
B What time/want/leave the house/?  
  
A \_\_\_\_\_ as early as possible.
5. A That book you lent me was great!  
B When/finish/read/it/?  
  
A \_\_\_\_\_ last night.
6. A I don't want to go out tonight.  
B What/would like/do/?  
  
A \_\_\_\_\_ stay at home and go to bed early.

## would like (to do) or like (doing)?

### 4 Would you...? or Do you...?

**T 5.2** Match the questions and answers.

1. Would you like to watch TV?
2. Would you like something to eat?
3. Do you like parties?
4. Do you like french fries?
5. Do you like watching TV?
6. Would you like to come to a party on Saturday?

- a. Yes, especially movies and cartoons.
- b. Yes, I'd love to. What time?
- c. No. There's nothing good on tonight.
- d. I'm afraid I don't. I think they're noisy, and there are usually too many people.
- e. No. I think they're very bad for you.
- f. No, thanks. I'm not hungry.

## 5 Choosing the correct form

Check (✓) the correct form of the verb.

1. A  Would you like a drink?  
 Do you like a drink?
2. A  Do you like your teacher?  
 Would you like your teacher?
- B Yes, please. I'll have an orange juice.
3. A  Do you like going for walks?  
 Would you like to go for a walk?
- B Yes, she's very nice.
4. A  Do you like swimming?  
 Would you like to go for a swim?
- B What a good idea! It's so hot today!
5. A  What do you like doing on weekends?  
 What would you like to do this weekend?
- B I like putting my feet up and relaxing.  
Sometimes I play tennis.
6. A  What do you like to do in the evening?  
 What would you like to do this evening?
- B Why don't we stop by and see Pat and Peter?

## 6 *would like* or *like*?

**T 5.3** Complete the sentences with *would like* (*to do*) or *like* (*doing*) and the correct form of the verb.

1. A What kind of books do you like reading (read)?  
B I like biographies and mysteries.
2. A Will you be a teacher when you grow up?  
B No. They don't make very much and they work very hard.
3. A It's Sophie's birthday soon.  
B Is it? What will she get for a present?  
A Well, I know she likes (cook). Why don't you buy her a new cookbook?
4. My daughter has a lot of pens and pencils.  
She likes (draw).
5. My son is a very fast runner. He says that one day he wants (run) in the Olympic Games.

## will and going to

### 7 Offers and decisions

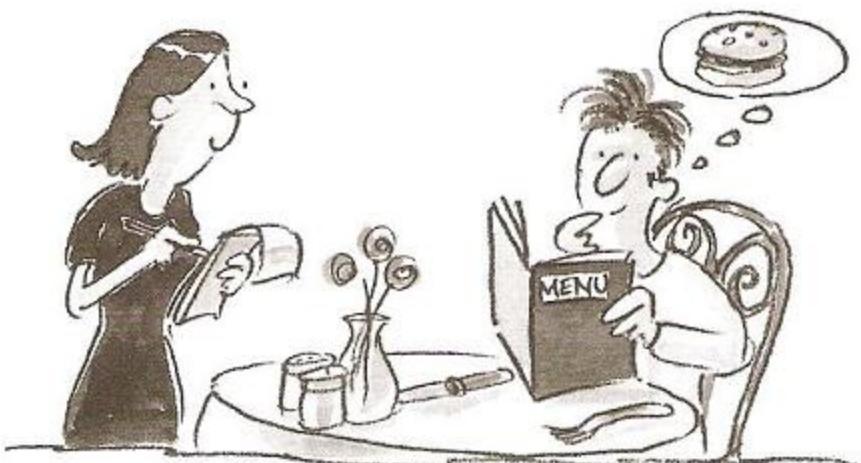
Look at the pictures. What are the people saying?  
Make sentences with *will*.



1



2



3



4

## 8 What's going to happen?

Look at the pictures. What's going to happen? Make sentences with *is/are going to + verb*.

1. *It's going to rain.*

2. \_\_\_\_\_

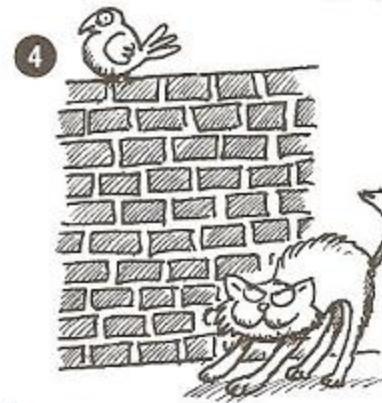
3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_



## 9 Choosing the correct form

**T 5.4** Choose the correct form of the verb.

1. A Why are you working so hard these days?  
B Because *I'll buy / I'm going to buy* a car, so I'm saving as much as I can.
2. A What *will you buy / are you going to buy* Jill for her birthday?  
B A CD.  
A She doesn't have a CD player.  
B Oh, *I'll buy / I'm going to buy* her a book, then.
3. A Dad, can you fix this for me?  
B I can't, sorry. Ask Mom. *She'll do / She's going to do* it for you.
4. A Why do you have so many eggs?  
B Because *I'll make / I'm going to make* an omelette.
5. A What *will you do / are you going to do* today?  
B It's John's birthday, so *I'll make / I'm going to make* him a cake.
6. A I have an appointment with the bank manager this morning.  
B Why *will you see / are you going to see* him?  
A Because my husband and I *will start / are going to start* our own business, and we need some money.
7. A I don't have enough money to get home.  
B *I'll lend / I'm going to lend* you some, if you like. How much do you want?  
A Five dollars is enough. *I'll pay / I'm going to pay* you back tomorrow.

# Vocabulary

## 10 Words that go together

1 Match a verb in A with a line in B.

A	B
1. wear _____	a. the dishes
2. tell _____	b. a story
3. drive _____	c. a picture
4. take _____	d. a check
5. do _____	e. a van
6. make _____	f. a suit
7. cash _____	g. a phone call
8. mail _____	h. a suitcase
9. ride _____	i. a taxi
10. pack _____	j. a meal
11. pay _____	k. a letter
12. order _____	l. a movie on TV
13. watch _____	m. a horse
14. take _____	n. a bill



2 Complete the sentences with a preposition from the box.

for at in to with of

- I'm waiting for the mail carrier to arrive.
- Look at that picture! Isn't it beautiful!
- I'm looking in Mary. Is she here?
- My brother works for IBM.
- If you have a problem, ask to help.
- Are you interested in history?
- Did you know that Helen is getting married to James?
- Can I speak with you for a minute?
- I agree with you about most things, but not politics.
- My children are afraid of dogs.
- Are you good at tennis?
- This guidebook is full of useful information.

# Writing

## 11 Writing a postcard

1 Read the postcard. What is the only adjective used by Bill and Sue?

2 Bill and Sue use *nice* eight times. Complete the sentences below with a better adjective from the box. Use each adjective once only.

Careful! Sometimes more than one word is possible, but not always!

wonderful	small	terrible
comfortable	old	good
spectacular	long	

1. We're having a \_\_\_\_\_ time here in Colorado.
2. But the weather is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. We're staying in a \_\_\_\_\_ hotel near a \_\_\_\_\_ town.
4. We have \_\_\_\_\_ views of the mountains.
5. Mesa Verde was really \_\_\_\_\_.
6. We're hoping to go for a \_\_\_\_\_ walk by the lake.
7. Did you have a \_\_\_\_\_ time in Alaska?

Dear Laura,

We're having a nice time here in Colorado, but the weather isn't very nice. We're staying in a nice hotel near a nice town called Durango. We have nice views of the mountains and forests from our bedroom. Yesterday we went to see Mesa Verde. It was really nice. Today we are hoping to go for a nice walk by the lake. Did you have a nice time in Alaska? We'll call you next week.

Love,  
Bill and Sue XXXX

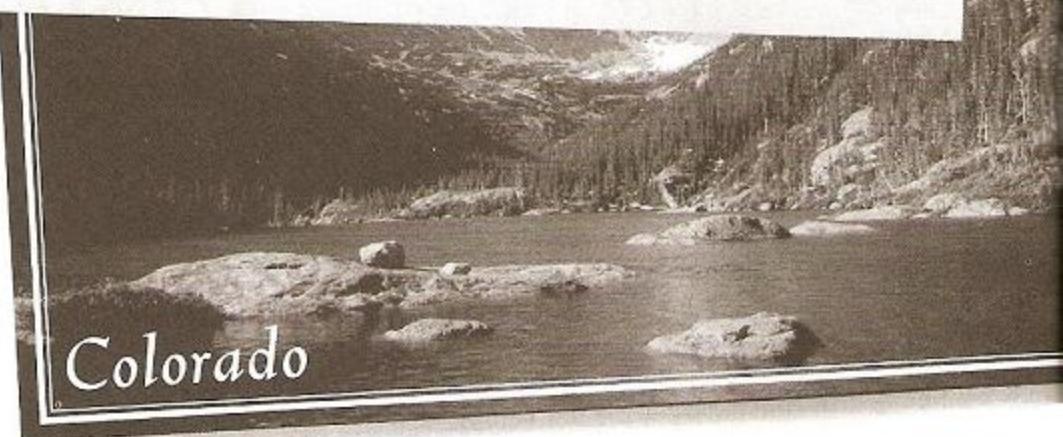
POSTCARD



Laura Green

612 Lawrence Lane

Wayne, PA 19987



- 3 Where were you on your last vacation? Imagine you are still there. Write a postcard to a friend in the United States, but use the adjective *nice* only once!

Write about these things.

- the weather
- the accommodations
- something you did yesterday
- something you are going to do today

POSTCARD



# 6

*What ... like?* • Comparatives and superlatives  
Adjective formation  
Writing—describing a place

## The best in the world

### *What ... like?*

#### 1 *What is/are ... like?*

1 Your friend is living in Australia for a year. Ask questions about the country.

1. the weather

What's the weather like?

2. the countryside

3. the people

4. the towns

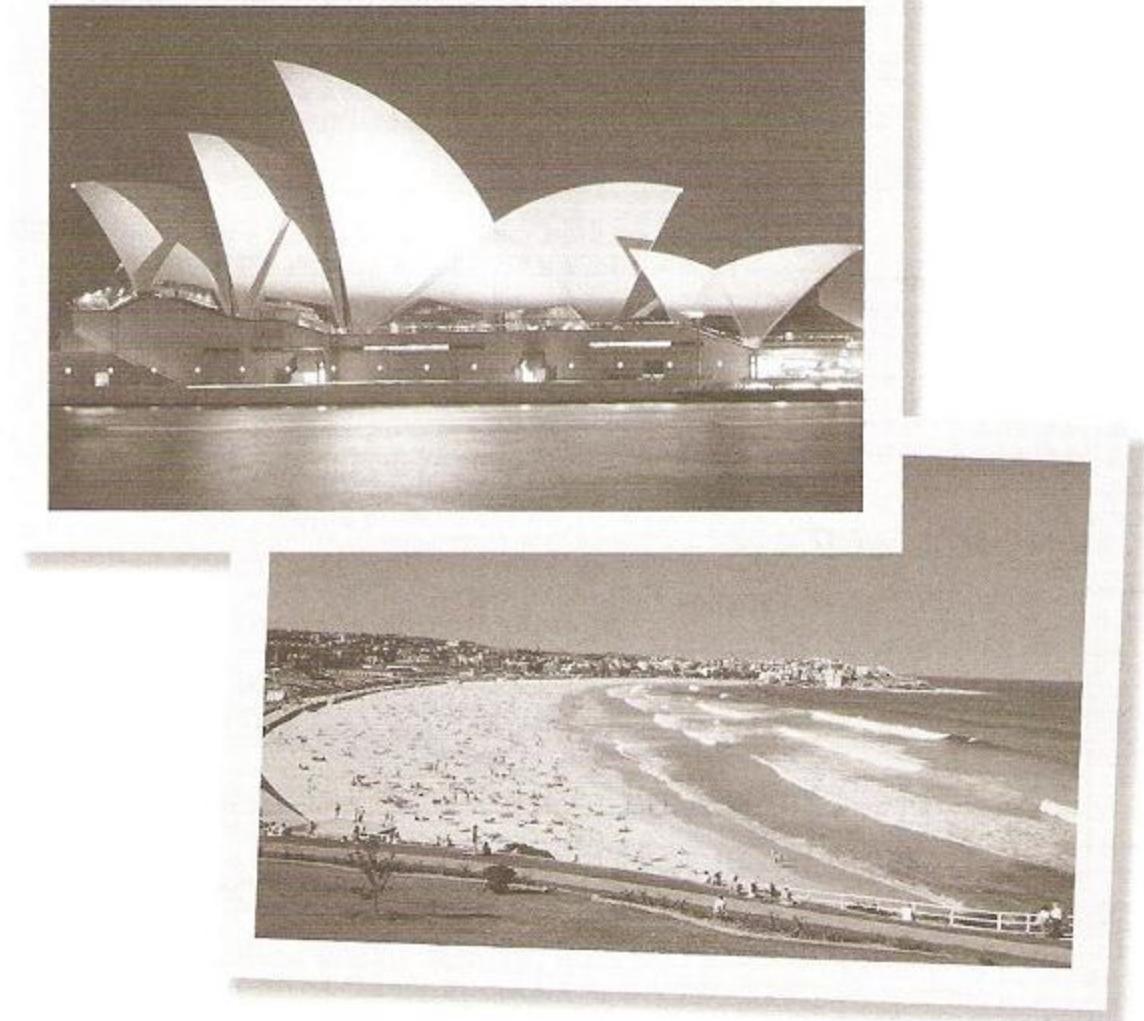
5. Sydney

6. the beaches

7. the TV programs

2 **T 6.1** Match a question in Exercise 1 with an answer.

- a.  There aren't many. They're mainly on the coast.
- b.  It's hot nearly all year round.
- c.  It's a spectacular place.  
The Opera House is fantastic.
- d.  There are millions of sheep and a lot of desert.
- e.  They have beautiful white sand, and are miles long.
- f.  They're really nice and friendly.
- g.  They're a lot like the ones at home.



#### 2 *What was/were ... like?*

**T 6.2** Complete the questions about Robert's terrible vacation.

- 1. A What was the hotel like?  
B Awful. My room was tiny, and the service was bad.
- 2. A What                          like?  
B It was terrible. I waited over six hours for the plane.
- 3. A What                          like?  
B Miserable! It rained every day!
- 4. A What                          like?  
B They were crowded and dirty. There was no sand on them, just stones!
- 5. A What                          like?  
B Disgusting! French fries with everything and they didn't cook them very well.

# Comparatives and superlatives

## 3 Forming comparatives and superlatives

Look at this extract from the *Oxford American Wordpower Dictionary*. It shows when an adjective with a consonant doubles in the comparative and superlative forms.

Look at your dictionary. Does it give the same information? Write the comparative and superlative forms of these adjectives.

**big** /bɪg/ adj. (bigger, biggest)  
1 large: *Denver is a big city.*  
2 important: *I have some big news!*

happy	<i>happier</i>	<i>happiest</i>	thin		
beautiful			busy		
new			patient		
neat			young		
hot			bad		
good			comfortable		
handsome			rude		
mean			sad		
generous			large		

## 4 How old am I?

Read the text and answer the questions.

I have two sisters, Abigail and Jill, and two brothers, Gordon and Robert. Abigail is twenty. Jill is six years younger than Abigail, but she is two years older than Robert. Robert is four years younger than I am, and he is eight years younger than Gordon.

1. How old am I?

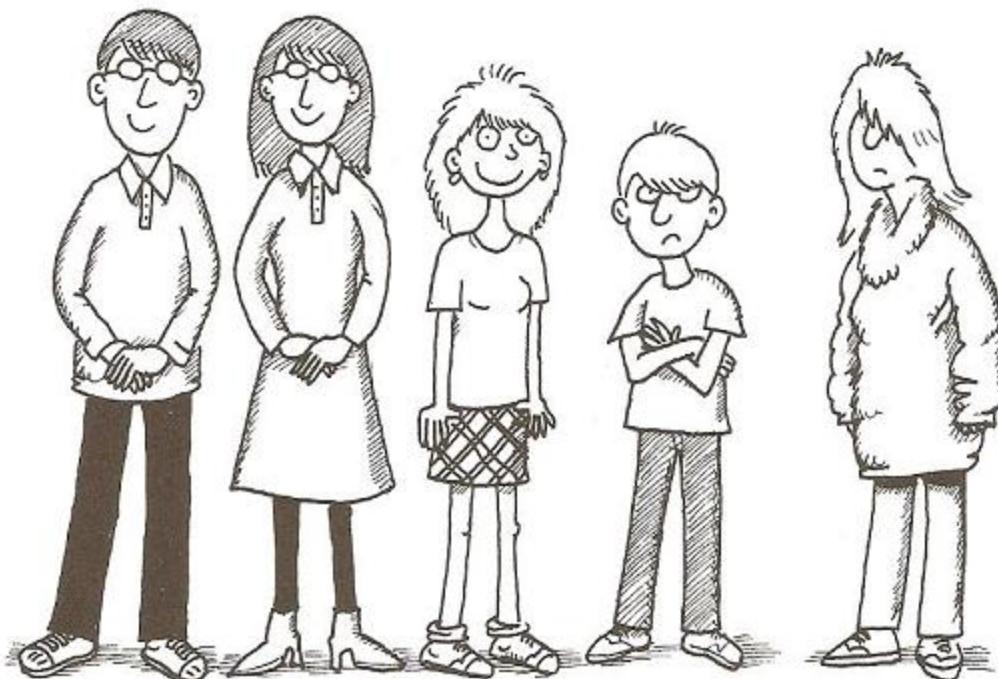
2. Who is the youngest in the family?

3. How old is Robert?

4. Is Jill older than I am?

5. Am I the oldest in the family?

6. Who are the twins?



## 5 Opposite adjectives

**T 6.3** Complete the sentences with an opposite adjective in its comparative or superlative form.

1. Robert is the oldest in the family.  
No, he isn't. He's the youngest.
2. Bob is more polite than his brother.  
No, he isn't. He's \_\_\_\_\_.
3. I'm the tallest in this class!  
No, you aren't. You're \_\_\_\_\_.
4. My homework was worse than yours.  
No, it wasn't. It was \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The weather today is colder than yesterday.  
No, it isn't. It's \_\_\_\_\_.
6. She bought the cheapest watch in the store.  
No, she didn't. She bought \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Jack's meaner than Alan.  
No, he isn't. He's \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Janet arrived later than John.  
No, she didn't. She arrived \_\_\_\_\_.
9. This is the easiest exercise in this book.  
No, it isn't. It's \_\_\_\_\_.

## 6 as or than?

Complete the sentences with *as* or *than*.

1. Are you as tall as your brother?
2. She's not as smart as her sister.
3. Was Joan's party better than Maria's?
4. I'm studying the same subject as Emma.
5. Liz works much harder than John.
6. I don't have as many cousins as you.

## 7 as . . . as/not as . . . as

**T 6.4** Rewrite the sentences with *as . . . as* or *not as . . . as*.

1. Bob's taller than Jack.  
*Jack's not as tall as Bob.*
2. Bob got more presents than Jack.  
*Jack didn't get as many presents as Bob.*
3. Jill's more intelligent than Bill.  
Bill's not \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The sun's hotter than the moon.  
The moon isn't \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Are you and your husband the same age?  
Are you \_\_\_\_\_ your husband?
6. You can read more quickly than I can.  
I can't \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Harry won more money than Bill.  
Bill didn't win \_\_\_\_\_.
8. "Is Brazil bigger than Colombia?" "Yes, it is."  
"Is Colombia \_\_\_\_\_?"  
"No, it isn't."
9. Eva's work is better than mine.  
My work isn't \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Dogs are friendlier than cats.  
Cats aren't \_\_\_\_\_.

## 8 Making sentences about you

Write nine sentences about you and your family. (Three comparatives, three superlatives, and three with *as . . . as*.)

*I'm more hardworking than my sister.*

*My grandfather is the oldest.*

*I'm not as patient as my mother.*

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# Vocabulary

## 9 Adjective formation

- 1 Use the suffixes in the box to write the adjectives formed from these nouns. They have all appeared in Unit 6 of the Student Book.

-y      -ed      -ing      -al      -ful      -ate      -ial      -ous      -ent      -tic

Noun	Adjective	Noun	Adjective
1. success	<i>successful</i>	10. wealth	
2. luck		11. generosity	
3. romance		12. mess	
4. wind		13. noise	
5. difference		14. dirt	
6. happiness		15. pollution	
7. depression		16. finance	
8. health		17. medicine	
9. person		18. fortune	

- 2 Complete the sentences with an adjective from Exercise 1.

1. My dad's really \_\_\_\_\_. He's always buying presents for everyone.
2. Before you can get a credit card, you have to provide a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ details.
3. I try to lead a \_\_\_\_\_ lifestyle—lots of exercise, fruit, and no junk food.
4. The dance club was so \_\_\_\_\_ that you couldn't hear yourself speak.
5. After the earthquake, the country needed a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ equipment to look after the sick and wounded.
6. She had a car accident, but she was \_\_\_\_\_ to escape with no injuries at all.
7. Venice is a very \_\_\_\_\_ city. A lot of people go there on honeymoon.
8. Here is the \_\_\_\_\_ news. Share prices on the Dow Jones Index have fallen dramatically.
9. After a heart attack, he needed major surgery, but fortunately the operation was \_\_\_\_\_.
10. I didn't like that city at all. The streets were so \_\_\_\_\_ and the air was so \_\_\_\_\_.



# Writing—Relative clauses

## 10 *who/that/which/where*



We use *who*, *that*, *which*, and *where* to join sentences.

*Who*, *that*, *which*, and *where* are relative pronouns. Look at these sentences.

I met the man. **He** works in the bank.  
I met the man **who** works in the bank.

**who** = person/people

I bought the coat. **It** was in the store window.

I bought the coat **which/that** was in the store window.

**which/that** = thing/things

The hotel was very comfortable.  
We stayed **in it**.

The hotel **where** we stayed was very comfortable.

**where (in which)** = place

Join the sentences with the correct relative pronoun.

1. There's the boy. He broke the window.

*There's the boy who broke the window.*

2. That's the school. He teaches at it.

3. There are the police officers. They caught the thief.

4. He gave her a watch. It stopped after two days.

5. The Red Lion is a restaurant. We met in it for dinner.

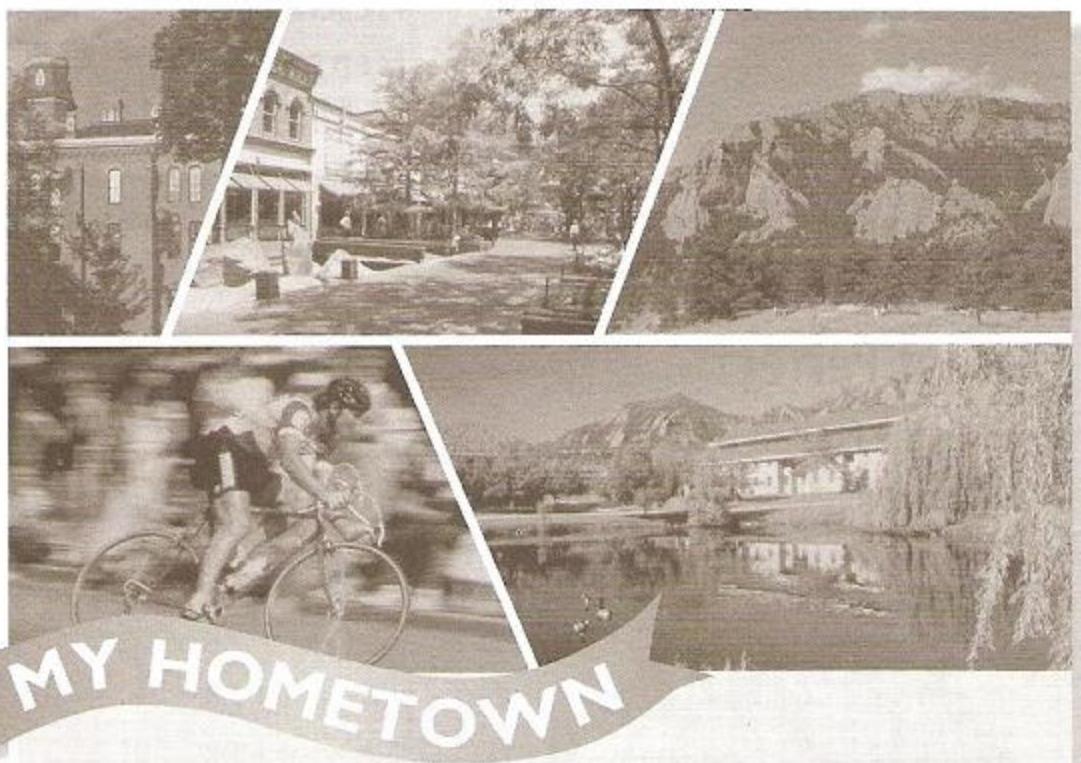
6. Here are the letters. They arrived this morning.

7. That's the house. I was born in it.

8. Where is the woman? She ordered the fish.

## 11 Describing a place

1 Read the description of a town. Complete it with *who*, *which*, or *where*.



I WAS BORN IN BOULDER, a city west of Denver, Colorado. Boulder, (1) \_\_\_\_\_ is at the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, is a small city with a population of about 90,000 people. The University of Colorado is in Boulder, and the National Center for Atmospheric Research (2) \_\_\_\_\_ scientists from all over the world work there. Boulder attracts students, scientists, and world-class athletes (3) \_\_\_\_\_ all enjoy Boulder's natural beauty.

It is not unusual to see world-class runners and bicyclists training in and around Boulder. The athletes, (4) \_\_\_\_\_ come to train in Boulder because it is more than a mile above sea level, often end up making Boulder their home long after their athletic careers are over.

I moved from Boulder ten years ago but often return. I miss the people, (5) \_\_\_\_\_ are so relaxed and friendly, and I miss the wild, beautiful landscape near the city, (6) \_\_\_\_\_ there are so many mountain trails and streams. Boulder is a city (7) \_\_\_\_\_ will always remain in my heart.



2 Write a similar description of your hometown in about 200 words.

First write some facts about it.

- Where is it?
- Is it big or small?
- What buildings and industries does it have?

Next write some personal opinions.

- Do you like it?
- Why?

## 7

Present Perfect • Tense review  
 Men and women  
 Writing—completing a biography

## Fame

## Present Perfect

## 1 Using the Present Perfect

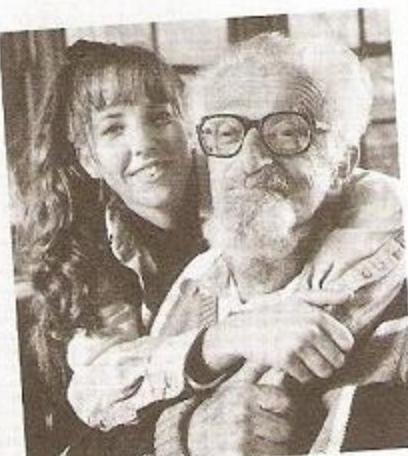
**T 7.1** Complete the text with a verb from the box in the Present Perfect.

travel	meet	hunt	have
ride	see	live	be (x4)
			do



My grandfather is 96 years old, and he (1) has had a long and interesting life. He (2) has traveled a lot, especially in Asia. He (3) has seen the Taj Mahal in India, and the Pyramids in Egypt. He (4) has seen lions in Africa, and (5) has ridden a camel across the Sahara Desert. He says that the most beautiful place he (6) has been to is Kathmandu in Nepal. He (7) has met many famous people in his lifetime, including the Dalai Lama and Mahatma Ghandi.

He (8) has been married twice. His first wife died when she was 32. He met his second wife while he was traveling around France by bike. He and his wife, Eleanor, (9) have been married for 50 years, and they (10) have lived in the same house in the country since they got married. He says that he (11) has never been sick in his life. The secret of good health, according to my grandfather, is exercise. He goes swimming every day. He (12) has done this since he was a boy. He also has a glass of whiskey every night! Perhaps that is his secret!



## 2 Making affirmative and negative sentences

Make sentences about these people.

1. Alice is a journalist.

meet/a lot of famous people

*She has met a lot of famous people.*

not be/on television

*She hasn't been on television.*

2. Robert Swan is an explorer.

be /North Pole

see/polar bears

never/get lost

3. Bill and Sonia are unemployed.

not have/a job for six months

not take/a vacation since Christmas

not be/the movies for a year

4. Sandra is a tennis player.

play/since she was six

not win/a senior competition

never play/at Wimbledon

### 3 Making questions

1 Ask these people questions about their experiences.

1. a race-car driver—have an accident?

*Have you ever had an accident?*

2. an explorer—get lost?

3. an actress—forget your lines?

4. a mountaineer—climb Mount Everest?

5. a window cleaner—fall off your ladder?

6. a pop singer—have a number-one song?

7. an electrician—have an electric shock?

2 **T7.2** Now match these answers to the questions in Exercise 1.

- a.  Yes, I have, once! I was so embarrassed!
- b.  No, I haven't yet, but I reached number 10 with my last one.
- c.  No, I haven't. I've always had a good team to help me.
- d.  Yes, I have, lots of times! But not a serious crash.
- e.  Yes, I have, unfortunately. I broke my leg.
- f.  No, I haven't, fortunately. I'm very careful about safety.
- g.  No, I haven't yet, but I would like to.

### 4 Short answers

**T7.3** Answer the questions about "My grandfather" in Exercise 1 and about you. Use short answers.

1. Has your grandfather been married for a long time?

*Yes, he has.*

2. Has he ever met a famous person?

3. Has he often been sick?

4. Have he and his wife lived in their house for a long time?

5. Has he had an interesting life?

6. Have you ever been to Mexico?

7. Have you ever tried Chinese food?

8. Has your teacher ever been angry with you?

9. Have you ever forgotten to do your homework?

### 5 Past participles

Write the past participle of these verbs.

1. walk      *walked*

2. come

3. write

4. win

5. sell

6. try

7. read

8. play

9. find

10. visit

11. stop

12. study

13. die

14. do

## 6 for or since?

Complete the sentences with *for* or *since*.

1. I haven't seen Keith *for* \_\_\_\_\_ a while.
2. He's been in China \_\_\_\_\_ January.
3. He works for a company called KMP. He has worked for them \_\_\_\_\_ several years.
4. He and his wife have lived next to me \_\_\_\_\_ their son, Tom, was born.

5. I have known them \_\_\_\_\_ many years.

6. We have been friends \_\_\_\_\_ we were at college together.

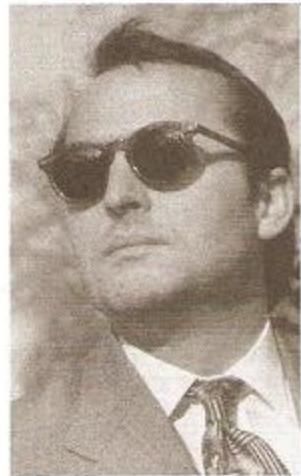
7. His wife, Carrie, is a designer. She has had her own studio \_\_\_\_\_ six months.

8. I'm taking care of Tom today. He's been at my house \_\_\_\_\_ 8:00 this morning.

## Tense review

### 7 Using the correct tense

Put the verb in parentheses in the correct tense, Present Perfect, Past Simple, or Present Simple.



## John Grisham

John Grisham (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) an author. His first career (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (help) him become an author. He (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (graduate) from law school at Mississippi State University in 1981 and (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (begin) to work as a lawyer. One day he overheard a criminal case and decided to start a novel about what might have happened. He (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) his first novel, *A Time to Kill*, in 1988 after he (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (spend) three years writing it.



Since publishing *A Time to Kill* in 1988, Grisham (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (write) one novel a year. All of his novels (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (become) best-sellers. There (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) currently over 60 million John Grisham books in print worldwide, which have been translated into 29 languages.

Grisham is married to Renée, his wife of 16 years. They have two children. The family (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (divide) their time between a farm in Mississippi and a plantation near Charlottesville, Virginia.

### 8 Asking questions

**T 7.4** Write the questions about John Grisham.

- |                                   |                              |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. What <i>does he do</i> _____ ? | He's an author.              |
| 2. What _____ ?                   | His first career.            |
| 3. When _____ ?                   | In 1981.                     |
| 4. What _____ ?                   | A lawyer.                    |
| 5. When _____ ?                   | In 1988.                     |
| 6. How long _____ ?               | Three years.                 |
| 7. How many _____ ?               | One a year.                  |
| 8. How many _____ ?               | All of his novels.           |
| 9. How many _____ ?               | Sixty million.               |
| 10. What _____ ?                  | Renée.                       |
| 11. Where _____ ?                 | In Mississippi and Virginia. |

# Vocabulary

## 9 Men and women

1 Many nouns refer to both men and women.  
*student doctor teacher*

Some words refer to one sex only.  
*actress waiter king*

Put the words in the correct column.

nephew	musician	teenager
chef	bridegroom	professor
actor	uncle	pilot
niece	model	cousin
aunt	athlete	bride
child	sir	flight attendant
madam	nurse	



Men	Women	Both
<i>nephew</i>		

2 Complete the sentences with a word from Exercise 1.

1. He's my sister's son. He's my *nephew* .
2. I run in races. I'm an \_\_\_\_\_ .
3. In my job I wear the latest fashions. I'm a \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. I serve you drinks on a plane flight. I'm a \_\_\_\_\_ .
5. I teach at a university. I'm a \_\_\_\_\_ .
6. I cook food for a restaurant. I'm a \_\_\_\_\_ .
7. The wedding was wonderful. The \_\_\_\_\_ looked beautiful, and the \_\_\_\_\_ was very handsome.
8. "Good evening, \_\_\_\_\_. Good evening, \_\_\_\_\_. Here is the menu."

# Writing

## 10 Relative clauses

*who/which/that* as the object



1 *Who, which, and that* can be the subject of a relative clause.

SUBJECT  
**He's the man** **who/that** works  
in the bank.

SUBJECT  
**That's the coat** **which/that** was  
in the window.

2 *Who, which, and that* can also be the object of a relative clause.

OBJECT SUBJECT  
**He's the man** **who/that** Anna loves.  
SUBJECT OBJECT  
Anna bought **the coat** **which/that**  
she wanted.

3 We often leave out the relative pronoun when it is the object.

**He's the man** Anna loves.  
Anna bought **the coat** she wanted.

Complete the sentences with *who, which, or that*. If it is possible to leave the relative pronoun out, put parentheses around it.

1. He's the man (*who/that*) Anna loves.
2. The actor gave a party \_\_\_\_\_ cost \$20,000.
3. The man \_\_\_\_\_ you met at the party was a famous actor.
4. What's the name of the woman \_\_\_\_\_ was wearing the gold dress?
5. You're reading the book \_\_\_\_\_ I wanted to read.
6. There's someone at the door \_\_\_\_\_ wants to speak to George.
7. I don't like food \_\_\_\_\_ is very spicy.
8. That's the dictionary \_\_\_\_\_ Bill gave me for my birthday.
9. Those are old cars \_\_\_\_\_ only take leaded gas.
10. Do you like the people \_\_\_\_\_ Sarah invited to her party?

## 11 Writing a biography

- 1 Complete the biography of Cher with *who*, *which*, or *where*.

# Cher

Cher was born in the United States on May 20, 1946, in El Centro, (1) *which* is on the California/Mexico border. Her full name is Cherilyn Sarkisian and she is part Cherokee, and part Armenian,

Turkish, and French. She left high

school when she was 16 and

went to Los Angeles,

(2) \_\_\_\_\_ she planned

to take acting lessons.

There she met Salvatore

Bono, (3) \_\_\_\_\_ was

working at the Gold Star

Studios (4) \_\_\_\_\_ Phil

Spector was recording many famous

singers. He discovered that Cher could sing, and

they became the singing duo Sonny and Cher.

Their first hit song was "I Got You, Babe,"

(5) \_\_\_\_\_ topped the

charts in 1965. Cher was still

only 19. They got married

and had a daughter,

(6) \_\_\_\_\_ they

named Chastity. In 1975

Sonny and Cher were

divorced, and later that

year Cher married

Greg Allmann, (7) \_\_\_\_\_ was another famous rock star. They had a son named Elijah Blue. But two years later Cher was divorced for the second time because of Allman's drug and alcohol problems. She decided to turn to acting again. In 1982 she appeared in her first major movie, *Come Back to the Five and Dime, Jimmy Dean, Jimmy Dean*, (8) \_\_\_\_\_ was well received by the critics and public. She went on to win Best Actress at the Cannes Film Festival in 1985 for her role in *Mask*, and finally she won an Oscar for *Moonstruck* in 1987. However, in the 1990s she returned to pop music in a big way. She has had three number-one hits from her chart-topping album "Believe," (9) \_\_\_\_\_ has reached a whole new audience. In her long career, Cher has been extremely successful both as a serious actress and as a pop star, (10) \_\_\_\_\_ is an extraordinary achievement.

- 2 Divide the text into five paragraphs according to these headings:

- introduction
- early career
- private life
- later career
- life now

- 3 Write a similar biography of somebody who you think is interesting.

---

---

---

---

---

# 8

have (got) to • should • have to or should • must  
Job descriptions  
Writing—formal letter 1

## Dos and dont's

### have (got) to

#### 1 have got to

**T 8.1** Complete the sentences with '*'ve got to*' or '*'s got to*' and a verb from the box.

work	do	get up	take (x2)
be	help	get	go

1. You 've got to help me with my homework.  
It's impossible.
2. The doctor gave me some pills. I \_\_\_\_\_ them three times a day.
3. Thanks for a great evening! We \_\_\_\_\_ now or we'll miss our bus.
4. Mary's a nervous wreck. She \_\_\_\_\_ at the airport at 2:30, but it's 2:00 and she isn't ready yet.
5. Sorry I can't come to your party. I \_\_\_\_\_ late on Saturday.
6. "I don't want to take exams." "You \_\_\_\_\_ them. You have no choice."
7. I'm going to bed now. I \_\_\_\_\_ early tomorrow morning.
8. Harry's unemployed. He \_\_\_\_\_ a job as soon as possible.



#### 2 have to

Complete the sentences with *have to*, *has to*, or *had to* and a suitable verb.

1. I have to wear glasses because my eyes aren't very good.
2. Remember! When you drive in Japan you \_\_\_\_\_ on the left!
3. "Can I go and see the dentist when I want?" "Well, usually you \_\_\_\_\_ an appointment, unless it's an emergency."
4. On the weekends Jack wears jeans and a T-shirt. During the week he \_\_\_\_\_ a suit and a tie.
5. "Why are you late?" "Sorry. I \_\_\_\_\_ to the bank, and there was a long line."
6. I don't like my job. Sometimes I \_\_\_\_\_ until midnight.
7. Farmers \_\_\_\_\_ every day of the year.
8. Their car broke down, so they \_\_\_\_\_ it to the mechanic.

#### 3 Making questions

**T 8.2** Put the words in the correct order to make questions.

1. time/you/up/what/have/get/do/to/?  
What time do you have to get up?
2. work/wear/have/to/uniform/you/to/do/a/?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. books/have/many/you/buy/so/why/did/to/?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Canada/visa/get/to/to/go/you/do/have/a/to/?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. John/does/pills/take/often/his/how/have/to/?  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. plant/often/you/water/do/have/to/this/?  
\_\_\_\_\_

#### 4 Short answers

Answer the questions about you. Use short answers.

1. Do you have to go to work every (week)day?

Yes, I do.

2. Did you have to work hard yesterday?

3. Does your teacher have to correct your homework?

4. Do you have to cook at home?

5. Does your mother have to travel a lot in her job?

6. Did you have to take any exams last year?

7. Do you have to get up early?

8. Do you have to look up a lot of words in your dictionary?

#### 5 Making affirmative and negative sentences

Make ten true sentences about you and your family, using the chart. Add a comment if you can.

1. *My grandfather doesn't have to go to work. He's retired.*
2. *I have to make the bed in the mornings. I don't mind.*
3. *We don't have to do the dishes. We have a dishwasher.*

I		do the dishes.
We		baby-sit.
My parents	have to	make the beds in the mornings.
My mother	has to	do the shopping.
My father	don't have to	do the cooking.
My sister	doesn't have to	do the ironing.
My brother		work in the yard.
My grandmother		get up early in the mornings.
My grandfather		go to work.



1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

# should

## 6 Giving advice

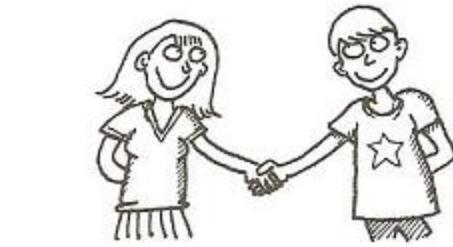
T 8.3 Give advice to these people. Use *I think ... should* or *I don't think ... should*.



1. Peter's got a very bad cold.

*I think he should go to bed.*

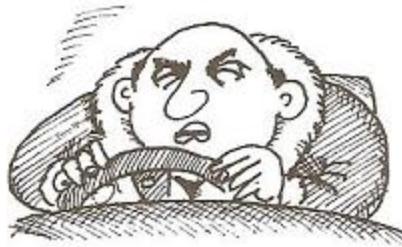
*I don't think he should go to work.*



2. Jenny and Tony are only 16, but they say they want to get married.



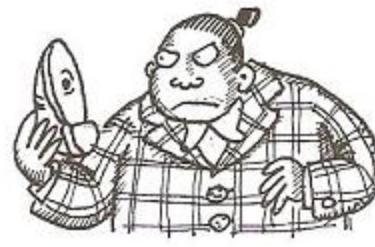
3. I've lost my checkbook and credit cards.



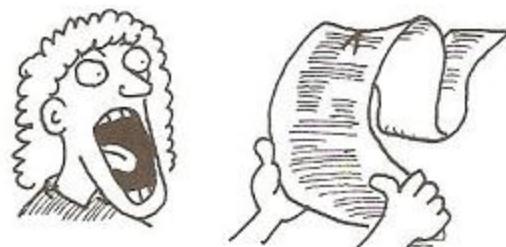
4. Keith wants to drive home, but he doesn't have his glasses.



5. My tooth hurts.



6. There's a hole in my shoe. I only bought them last week!



7. Ann's phone bill was enormous! \$250!



8. My children spend all their allowance on candy.



9. Kate's crying because I pushed her. It was an accident.

## 7 Asking for advice

T 8.4 Ask for advice in these situations. Use *(What) do you think ... should ...?*

1. George has asked me to marry him. *Do you think I should say yes?*

2. Teresa has invited me to a party at her parents' house. \_\_\_\_\_ ?

3. Debbie still hasn't given me back the money she owes me. \_\_\_\_\_ ?

4. I'm having a party, and I have to write a guest list. Who \_\_\_\_\_ ?

5. Anne isn't speaking to me today because yesterday I said she was stupid. \_\_\_\_\_ ?

6. Paulo doesn't know whether to go to college or travel around the world. What \_\_\_\_\_ ?

7. This sound system's fantastic, but it's so expensive! \_\_\_\_\_ ?

# have to or should?

## 8 Using the correct form

Complete the sentences with a form of *have to* or *should*. Make the verbs negative when necessary.

1. Your hair's too long. I think you should get it cut.
2. Your clothes smell, and you have a cough. You mustn't smoke.
3. I'm going to bed. I don't have to get up early tomorrow.
4. I'd like to meet your boyfriend. You can invite him over.
5. I can't tell my parents where I am, then they don't worry.
6. You can come with me if you don't want to. I'll go on my own.
7. If you need some help with your homework, you can go to the library.
8. If you have a ticket, you don't have to wait in line. You can go right in.
9. You mustn't tell lies. It's wrong.
10. Gary works too much. I think he should take it easy.

## must

### 9 *must* for strong obligation

Complete the sentences with *must* and a suitable ending.

1. It's my mother's birthday tomorrow.  
I must buy her a present and a card.
2. There's an excellent movie playing downtown.  
You must go to see it.
3. My bedroom's a real mess. I must tidy it up.
4. Peter's in the hospital. I must visit him.
5. Our train leaves in two minutes! We must hurry!
6. You can borrow my tennis racket, but you mustn't break it. It was very expensive.
7. There's a wonderful new restaurant that opened in town. You must eat there.

# Vocabulary

## 10 Job descriptions

Match a job in A with a verb in B and a line in C.

A	B	C
A farmer	helps	fires.
A receptionist	puts out	financial advice.
An architect	repairs	medicine for patients.
An accountant	works	guests.
A soldier	prescribes	buildings.
A fire fighter	welcomes	on the land.
A painter	fights for	the home and children.
A mechanic	provides	rooms in a house.
A housewife	designs	cars.
A store clerk	paints	customers.
A doctor	takes care of	his/her country.



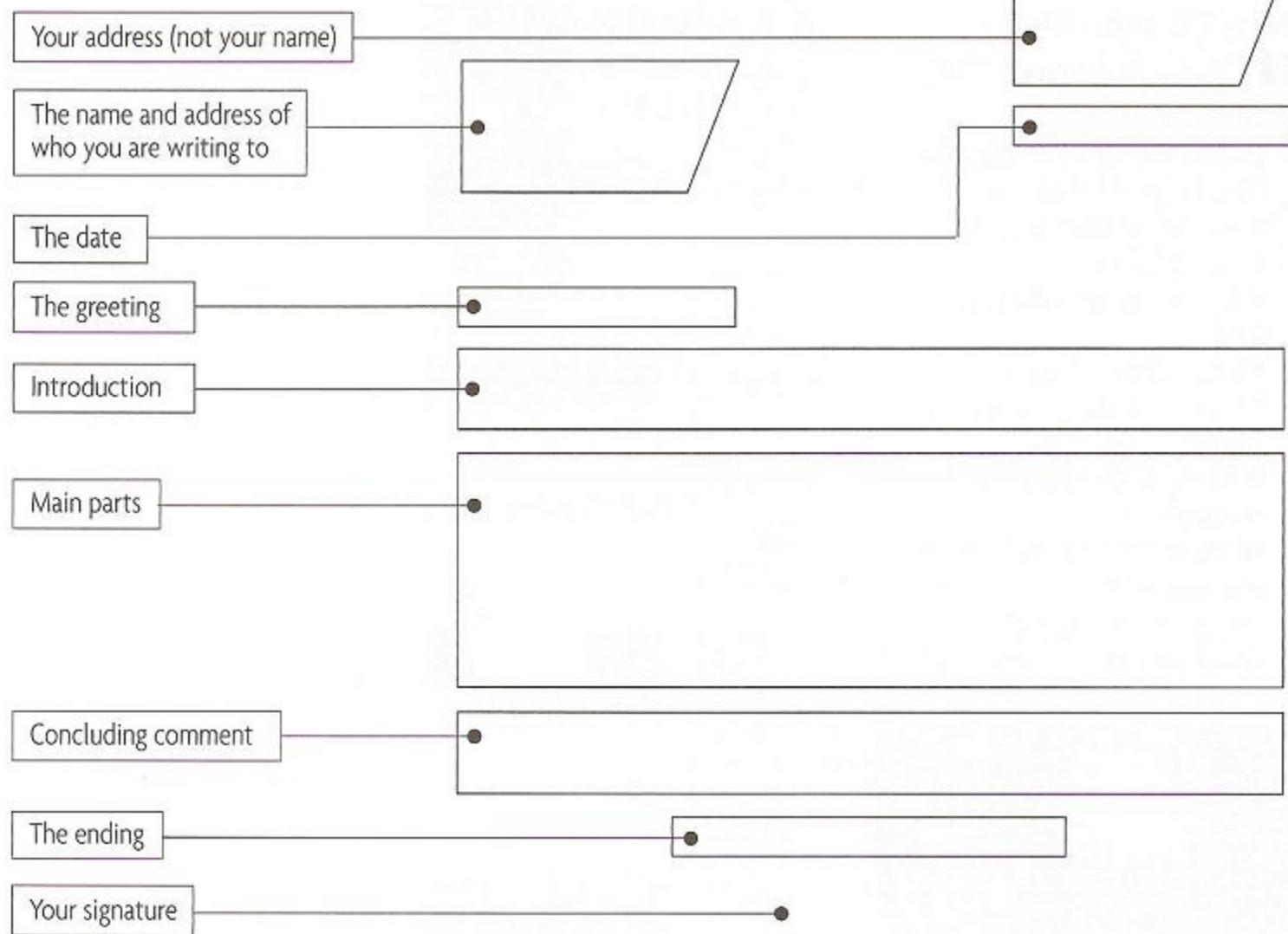
# Writing

## 11 Writing a formal letter 1

- 1 Match the greetings and endings.  
Which are formal? Which are informal?

- |                       |                                    |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Dear Helen,        | a. Yours, Bob                      |
| 2. Dear Sir or Madam, | b. Sincerely,<br>Robert J. Fleming |
| 3. Darling Rosie,     | c. Love, Bob                       |
| 4. Dear Ms. McDonald, | d. Lots of love,<br>Bobby xxx      |
| 5. Dear Philip,       | e. Sincerely,<br>Robert Fleming    |

- 2 Look at this outline of a formal letter.  
Is it the same as in your country?



- 3 Read the letter. Separate the different parts and write them in the boxes in the outline in Exercise 2.

Rua Luis de Deus 18, 3000 Coimbra, Brazil. March 29, 2001. Academic Director, The Oxford English College, 234 Hilton Rd, Washington, D.C. Dear Sir or Madam, I saw your advertisement for English classes in this month's *English Today* magazine and I am interested in coming to your school this summer. I have studied English for three years but I have never been to the United States and I feel that this is now necessary, especially to improve my pronunciation. Please could you send me more information about your courses, and an application form? I would also like some information about accommodation. I look forward to hearing from you as soon as possible. Sincerely, Ana Maria Fernandes.

- 4 Write a similar letter about yourself to:

Academic Director  
The World English School  
14 Barnegat Road  
Wallingford, CT 06492  
USA

# 9

Present Simple or *will* • Conditional clauses • Time clauses  
Preposition + word  
Writing—discussing ideas

## Going places

### Present Simple or *will*?

#### 1 Choosing the correct form

**T 9.1** Choose the correct form of the verb.

1. A There's someone at the door.  
B OK. *I open / I'll open* it.
2. A What a beautiful picture!  
B *I buy / I'll buy* it for you.
3. A What newspaper do you buy?  
B *I buy / I'll buy* The Globe.
4. A Would you like to order, sir?  
B *I have / I'll have* the fish.
5. A What time do you eat in the evening?  
B *We have / We'll have* dinner at about 8:00.
6. A The phone's ringing!  
B OK. *I answer / I'll answer* it.



### Conditional clauses

#### 2 First Conditional

People are worried about the greenhouse effect. Make sentences, using *If . . . , . . . will . . .*

the earth gets warmer



*If the earth gets warmer, the sea will get warmer.*

the sea gets warmer



*If the sea gets warmer, the ice at the North and South Poles will melt.*

the ice at the North and South Poles melts



the sea level rises



*there are floods in many parts of the world*



many people lose their homes

### 3 Making questions

- 1 Your friend is going on vacation. Write the questions.



1. What/do/miss/plane/?

What will you do if you miss the plane?

2. What/do/plane/late/?

Where/stay/hotels/full/?

4. What/do/not like the food/?

Where/go/beaches/crowded/?

6. What/do/get/a sunburn/?

- 2 **T 9.2** Now match the questions in Exercise 1 with the correct answers.

- a.  I'll just eat bread, cheese, and fruit.
- b.  I won't sunbathe for a few days.
- c.  I won't miss it. I'll get there early.
- d.  I'll find a place. A youth hostel, maybe.
- e.  I'll sleep in the airport.
- f.  I'll visit the old town and the mountains.

### 4 Making negatives

Make the sentences negative, but keep the meaning the same. You will need to change some words.

1. We'll leave the party before 10:00.

We won't stay at the party after 10:00.

2. She'll be late.

She won't be on time.

3. He'll lose.

4. I'll fail my exams.

5. She'll tell the truth.

6. We'll eat out.

7. We'll walk to school.

8. I'll go to bed early tonight.

9. I'll accept the invitation.

10. We'll go out this weekend.

### 5 if or when?

Complete the sentences with *if* or *when*.

- 1. *If* \_\_\_\_\_ you can't do your homework, ask for help.
- 2. I'll pay you back \_\_\_\_\_ I next see you.
- 3. I'll go to bed \_\_\_\_\_ this program ends.
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_ anyone phones me, tell them I'm out.
- 5. Come on! \_\_\_\_\_ we hurry, we'll catch the bus!
- 6. \_\_\_\_\_ I play tennis with Justin, he always wins.
- 7. The stores are full of things to buy \_\_\_\_\_ Christmas comes.
- 8. "I've lost my bag." "\_\_\_\_\_ I find it, I'll let you know."

# Time clauses

## 6 Present tense or future?

Choose the correct form of the verb.

1. Bye! *I call / I'll call* you when *I get / I'll get* home.
2. I'm going to bed when this TV program *ends / will end*.
3. I'm sorry you're leaving. *I am glad / I'll be glad* when *you are back / you will be back*.
4. "Give me your phone number." "Sure. *I give / I'll give* it to you before *I'll go / I go*."
5. The doctor will be ready in ten minutes. Take a seat while *you will wait / you're waiting*.
6. I'm going out before *the stores will close / the stores close*.
7. *I wait / I'll wait* by the phone until *you call / you'll call*.
8. You must call me as soon as *you'll get / you get* your exam results.
9. I hope to see you while *I'll be / I'm* in New York.

## 7 Joining sentences

Join the pairs of sentences using the words in parentheses.

1. She'll pay me back. She'll get some money. (as soon as)  
*She'll pay me back as soon as she gets some money.*
2. I'll wait here. You'll get back. (until)

---

3. Give me a call. You'll hear some news. (when)

---

4. The TV program will end. I'll do my homework. (after)

---

5. I'll go to work. I'll take a bath. (before)

---

6. She'll be in Paris. She'll visit friends. (while)

---

7. The class will end. I'll go home. (as soon as)

---

8. I won't leave the house. The mail carrier will come. (until)

---

9. Can you feed the cats? I'll be away. (while)

---

10. I'll tell you about my vacation. I'll get back. (when)

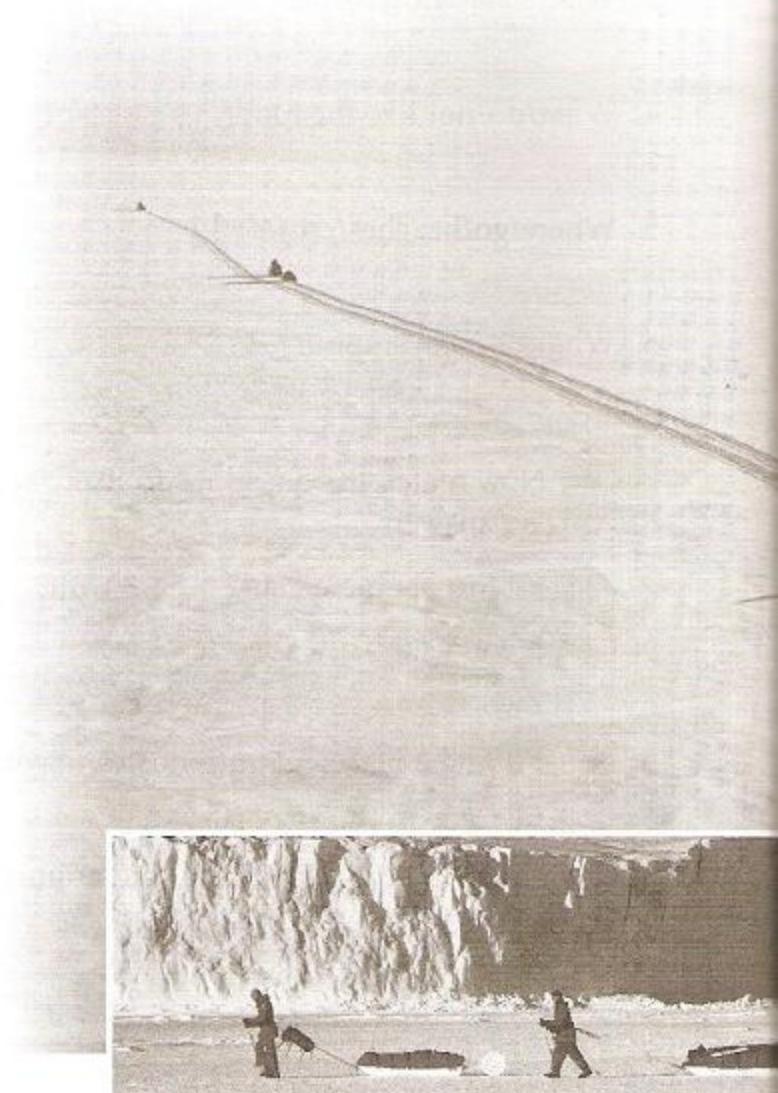
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11. I'll study English. I'll speak it perfectly. (until)

## 8 Choosing the correct conjunction

Choose the time expression which best completes the sentence. Sometimes two are possible.

1. *If / As soon as / Until* I win a lot of money, I'll buy you a sports car.
2. Please turn out the lights *after / before / when* you go to bed.
3. I like to relax *as soon as / while / before* I'm on vacation.
4. *When / If / While* you are the first person up in the morning, make me some coffee.
5. I'm going to keep asking you to marry me *while / until / when* you say yes.
6. We can go *if / as soon as / while* you're ready.
7. *While / If / When* I'm getting a haircut, you can do the shopping.
8. Stop at a gas station *after / when / before* we run out of gas.
9. *After / When / Until* you've read the newspaper, can I have it?
10. I am so worried about James. *As soon as / While / After* you hear any news, call me.
11. *If / When / As soon as* we discover life on another planet, will it be intelligent?



## 9 Tenses and time expressions

**T 9.3** Put the verb in parentheses into the correct tense—Present Simple, *going to* future, *will* future, or the Present Continuous. If there is no verb, use *if*, *when*, or *as soon as*.

# Polar Test



Explorer Robin Drake says that the first international polar expedition (1) will start (start) next March. They (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (try) to reach the North Pole on a 65-day, 480-mile journey. (3) \_\_\_\_\_ Drake (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (succeed), he (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) the first man to walk to both the North and South Poles.

Drake (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (go) on the Icewalk Expedition with navigator Alan Winterson. (7) \_\_\_\_\_ they (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) in Thule in northern Greenland, walkers from Russia, the United States, Japan, Australia, Canada, and Italy (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (join) them. (10) \_\_\_\_\_ they (11) \_\_\_\_\_ (get) to their base camp, Eureka, inside the Arctic Circle, they (12) \_\_\_\_\_ (have to) build huts to protect them from temperatures as low as minus 55 degrees Celsius.

"We (13) \_\_\_\_\_ (do) a lot of experiments to see how much pollution there is in the area," said Robin. "The results (14) \_\_\_\_\_ (help) us to understand the effects of pollution on the planet, including the greenhouse effect." (15) \_\_\_\_\_ the weather (16) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) good enough, they (17) \_\_\_\_\_ (make) a movie of the expedition. Drake said, "(18) \_\_\_\_\_ we (19) \_\_\_\_\_ (get) back home, we (20) \_\_\_\_\_ (show) it to people all over the world."

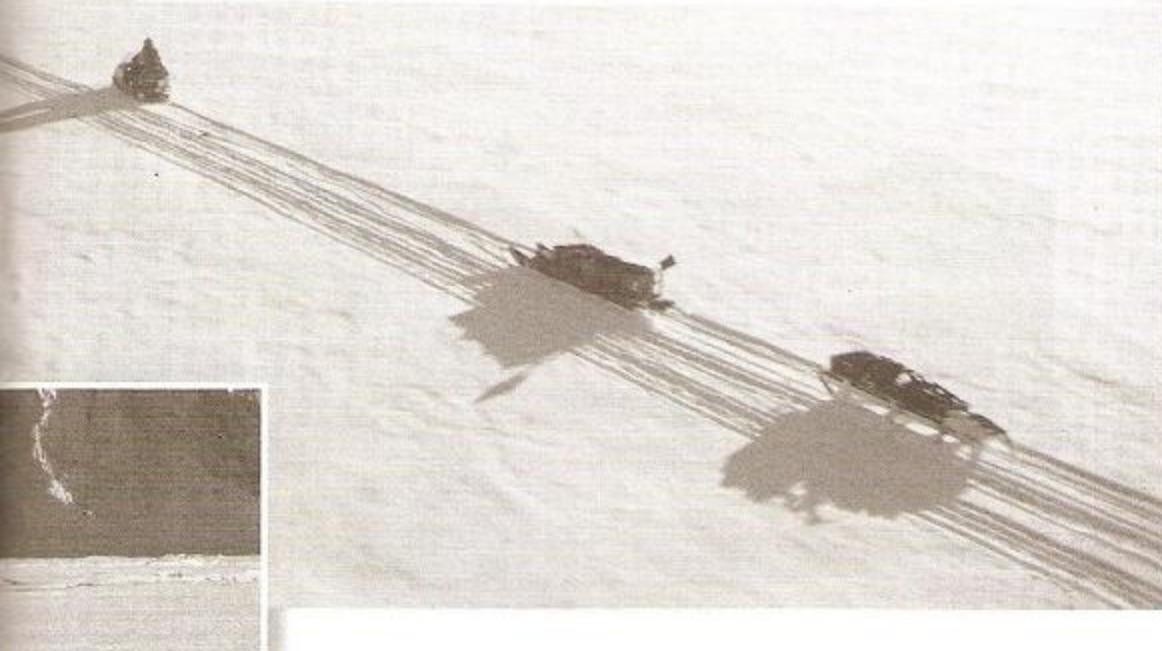
## Vocabulary

### 10 Preposition + word

Complete the sentences with a preposition from the box.

in	at	on
by	for	

1. What's on TV tonight?
2. I often go abroad on business.
3. Do you come to school on bus?
4. I'm very busy at the moment.
5. I can't understand the instructions. They're in Chinese.
6. *Romeo and Juliet* is a play by William Shakespeare.
7. "Is Mr. James at work this week?" "No. He's on vacation."
8. I hate being late. I like to arrive on time.
9. Let's go for a walk.
10. I spoke to her on the phone last week.
11. I read an interesting article in the paper this morning.
12. "Can I ask you something?" "Not now. In a minute."
13. "Here's a birthday present for you." "Oh, thank you!"
14. "Why did you open my letter?" "I'm sorry. I did it by mistake."
15. I arrived in the United States last month.
16. We arrived at the station five minutes late.
17. I live on the third floor.
18. I met my boyfriend at a party.
19. "Why does Jane look so happy?" "Because she's in love."



# Writing

## 11 Discussing ideas

1 Read these notes about traveling by train.

### Advantages

- fast
- comfortable
- not stressful

*You can:*

- relax (read and look out of the window)
- work
- eat

### Disadvantages

- expensive
- sometimes crowded
- sometimes delayed
- not door to door

*You must:*

- travel at certain times
- use other transportation to get to the station



2 Now read the text.

What is the purpose of each paragraph?

3 Put the linking words in the correct place in each paragraph. The linking words are in the right order. Sometimes you will need to change the punctuation.

4 Make notes about the advantages and disadvantages of one of these topics. Then write a text similar to the one here, giving your own opinions. Do not use more than 150 words.

- Traveling by car
- Living in an apartment (rather than a house)
- Single sex schools (rather than coed schools with both boys and girls)

*First of all,*

*Also,*

*for example,*

*However,*

*First,*

*Second,*

*for example,*

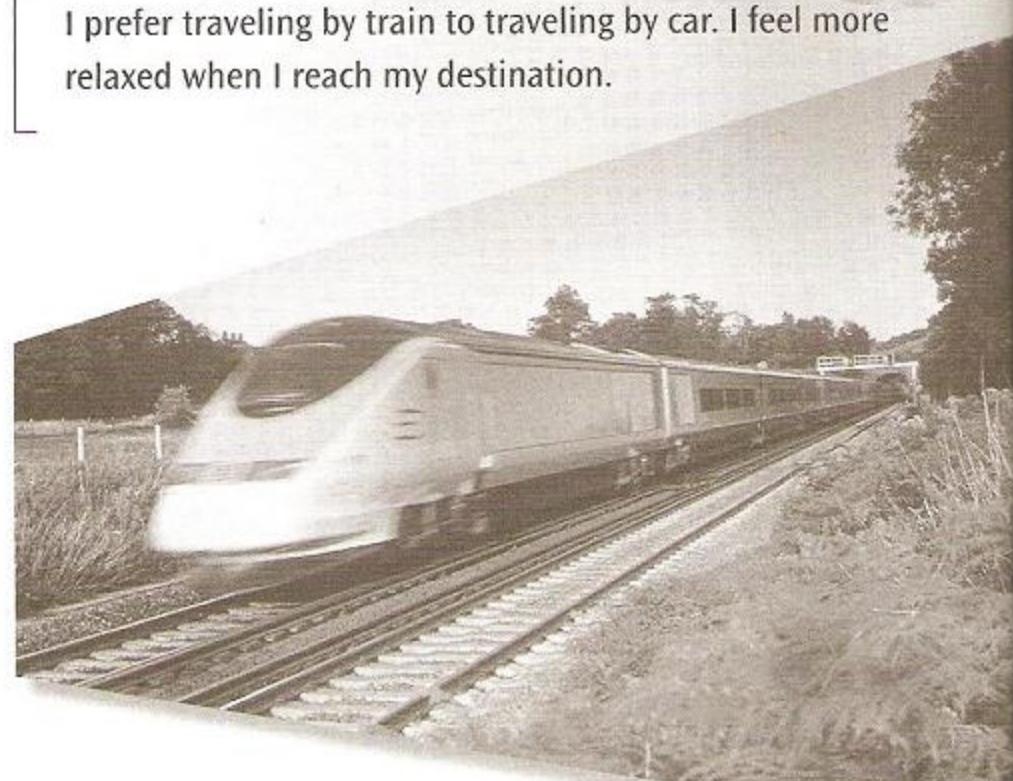
*Despite the  
disadvantages,*

*because . . .*

Traveling by train has many advantages. There are no stressful traffic jams, and trains are fast and comfortable. You can use the time in different ways. You can just sit and read, or watch the world go by. You can work, or you can have a meal or a snack in the dining car.

Traveling by train also has some disadvantages. It is expensive and the trains are sometimes crowded and delayed. You have to travel at certain times and trains cannot take you from door-to-door. You need a bus or a taxi to take you to the train station.

I prefer traveling by train to traveling by car. I feel more relaxed when I reach my destination.



# 10

Verb patterns • used to  
Infinitives • -ed or -ing adjectives • Rhymes  
Writing—formal and informal letters 1

## Scared to death

### Verb patterns

#### 1 Infinitive or -ing?

Put the verb in parentheses in the correct form, infinitive (with or without *to*) or -ing. Sometimes two forms are possible.

I enjoy walking (walk) in the rain.

Would you like to have (have) something to eat?

It started to rain/raining (rain) while we were out.

1. My family is trying \_\_\_\_\_ (decide) where to go on vacation.
2. I'd like \_\_\_\_\_ (go) somewhere different for a change.
3. I enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) places I've never been to before.
4. But my children hate \_\_\_\_\_ (sightsee).
5. They prefer \_\_\_\_\_ (play) in a swimming pool all day.
6. They refuse \_\_\_\_\_ (go) out on trips if it's too hot.
7. Last year we managed \_\_\_\_\_ (find) a vacation that suited everyone.
8. We decided \_\_\_\_\_ (rent) a house with a swimming pool.
9. A woman from a travel agency helped us \_\_\_\_\_ (choose) a nice house.
10. When we arrived, the people next door invited us \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a drink with them.
11. We began \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) about next year's vacation two months ago.
12. Everyone hopes \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) themselves on vacation, but it isn't always easy.
13. My wife and I are starting \_\_\_\_\_ (think) we should stay at home.



#### 2 Choosing the correct form

Choose the correct form of the verb.

1. He agreed *start / starting / to start* the job as soon as possible.
2. I stopped *read / to read / reading* my book and went to bed.
3. My teachers always expected me *doing / to do / do* well on tests.
4. Let me *to pay / paying / pay* for the meal. You paid last time.
5. The dentist told me *being / to be / be* more careful when I brush my teeth.
6. I asked Monica *buying / buy / to buy* some stamps.
7. I never liked *go / to go / going* to school when I was a child.
8. Have you finished *writing / write / to write* that letter yet?
9. You can't *parking / to park / park* your car outside the hospital.
10. David always enjoyed *play / playing / to play* baseball at school.

### 3 Infinitive or -ing?

**T 10.1** Complete the text with the infinitive or -ing form of the verbs from the box.

read	drink	relax	lie
have	visit	sunbathe	help
sail	stay	decide	



## Vacations

My friend and I had a problem with our vacation last year. I wanted (1) to have a lazy vacation at the beach because I was tired and needed (2) \_\_\_\_\_. I love (3) \_\_\_\_\_ in the sun, (4) \_\_\_\_\_ ice-cold beer, and (5) \_\_\_\_\_ a good book. But Natalie likes busy, cultural vacations. She likes (6) \_\_\_\_\_ museums and galleries. She hates (7) \_\_\_\_\_ because she always gets a sunburn, not a tan. The travel agent tried (8) \_\_\_\_\_ us and suggested Greece. I said I'd love (9) \_\_\_\_\_ to a quiet island, but of course Natalie said she'd like (10) \_\_\_\_\_ in Athens. It was easy (11) \_\_\_\_\_ what to do—we flew to Athens together, Natalie stayed there and I traveled to the island of Kos!

### 4 Asking questions

**T 10.2** Ask a question with the verb in parentheses and *do*. Use the correct tense.

1. A What are you trying to do? (try)  
B I'm looking for my contact lens. Can you see it?
2. A I'll help you. What \_\_\_\_\_ me to do? (want)  
B Could you do the dishes while I do the cooking?  
Thanks.
3. A What \_\_\_\_\_ you to do? (tell)  
B She (the doctor) told me to stay in bed for  
a few days.

4. A My mother was so helpful while she  
was staying with us.  
B What \_\_\_\_\_ to do? (help)  
A She helped me to paint the kitchen.
5. A What \_\_\_\_\_ to do tonight? (would like)  
B What about going out to dinner?
6. A What \_\_\_\_\_ to do after college? (hope)  
B I'd like to get a job in publishing.

## used to

### 5 Matching

Match a line with A with a line in B. Complete the line in B with a subject and *used to*.

#### A

1. My family had some great vacations.
2. I was in good shape when I was young.
3. The teachers at my school were awful.
4. My sister's room was so messy.
5. I had a dog when I was a kid.
6. When I was young, we didn't have a car.
7. And we didn't have central heating.
8. My father was a pilot for 25 years.

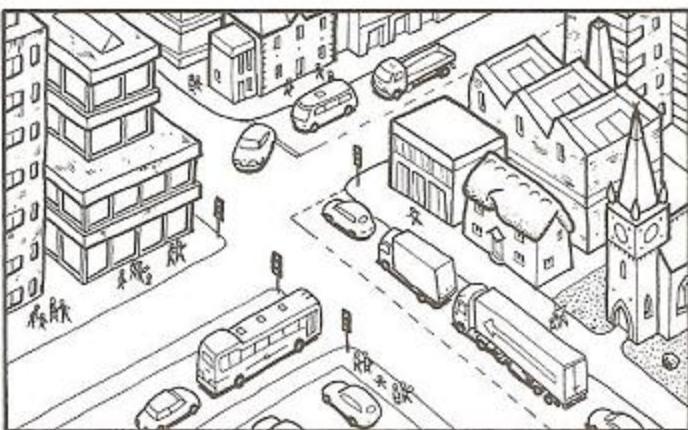
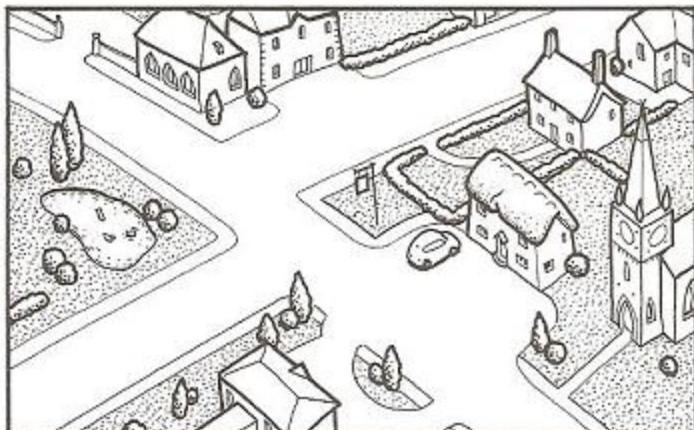
#### B

- follow me everywhere.  
go everywhere by bus.  
freeze on winter mornings.  
fly for free.  
never \_\_\_\_\_ clean it at all.  
exercise a lot.  
yell at the students.  
*We used to* go camping all over Canada.

## 6 Things used to be different

**T 10.3** Make sentences with *used to* which show how things were different.

1. This town's so ugly.  
*It used to be so pretty.*
2. There are so many tourists.  
*There didn't use to be any tourists.*
3. The houses are very expensive.
4. The streets are dirty.
5. There is so much litter on the streets.
6. The parking lots are always full.
7. There is a lot of traffic on the roads.
8. It's noisy at night.
9. We don't have a park anymore.
10. Now there are blocks of apartments.



## Infinitives

### 7 Infinitives after adjectives

Complete the sentences.

1. hard/find a good job  
*It's hard to find a good job.*
2. I/surprised/see you here  
*I'm surprised to see you here.*
3. This book/easy/read
4. great/see you last night
5. easy/make mistakes when you're learning a language
6. important/keep vocabulary lists
7. I/pleased/see you've stopped smoking
8. impossible/keep the house neat with five children
9. unusual/have long, hot summers in San Francisco

### 8 Infinitives of purpose

Match a line in A with a verb in B and a line in C.

A	B	C
1. I went for a walk	to make	the house smell nice.
2. I'm going to the library	to buy	a new car.
3. I went to town	to get	some friends.
4. I called the theater	to return	how to get to my house.
5. I want to borrow some money	to visit	my books.
6. I bought some flowers	to explain	some fresh air.
7. I'm going to Chicago	to do	some shopping.
8. I wrote to John	to ask	what time the play started.

## 9 How to do it/something to eat

**T 10.4** Match a line in A with a word in B and a line in C.

A	B	C
1. I'm hungry. I need _____.	how	to help me.
2. I've lost my passport, and I don't know _____.	any money	to call him.
3. I have a big problem, but I don't know _____.	where	to eat.
4. "You're drunk!" "No, I'm not. I've had _____."	somebody	to get to the station?
5. I can't do my homework. I need _____.	who	to lend you."
6. Can you tell me _____.	nothing	to talk to about it.
7. "Give me \$10, Pete." "I'm sorry. I haven't got _____."	something	to look for it.
8. I need to speak to Ben, but I don't know _____.	when	to drink all night."

## Vocabulary

### 10 -ed or -ing adjectives?

Complete the sentences with a word from the box.

Careful! They are not all used.

surprised	interesting	interested	surprising
annoyed	bored	boring	annoying
frightening	exciting	excited	frightened
tiring	worrying	worried	tired

1. The TV program was so boring that I fell asleep.
2. Children can't get to sleep on Christmas Eve. They're too \_\_\_\_\_.
3. A Hi, Mom!  
B Carol! Thank goodness you called! Where have you been? We've been so \_\_\_\_\_ about you!
4. A Hello, dear. I have a present for you.  
B For me?  
A Don't look so \_\_\_\_\_. I often buy you presents.  
B But it isn't my birthday!
5. The art exhibition was very \_\_\_\_\_. I loved it, but I had to leave after three hours. My feet were killing me! I find going around art galleries and museums very \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Some people don't go out at night because they're \_\_\_\_\_ that someone will rob them.
7. Our financial situation is very \_\_\_\_\_. We spend more and more, but we're making less and less.

8. A You're yawning. Are you listening to what I'm saying?

- B I am! I'm really \_\_\_\_\_. I want to know what happened. It's just that I feel very \_\_\_\_\_. I went to bed very late last night.

9. A I'm going on a three-month vacation to Asia.

- B How \_\_\_\_\_! Lucky you!

10. A Was your father \_\_\_\_\_ when you told him your exam results?

- B He was furious.

### 11 Rhymes

In the groups of three words, two words rhyme and one doesn't. Circle the one which is different.

1. boot	foot	suit
2. wear	hair	ear
3. lord	word	bored
4. home	come	some
5. sung	wrong	young
6. flower	lower	flour
7. war	law	more
8. bull	fool	wool
9. niece	pies	piece
10. food	good	wood
11. crowd	loud	road

# Writing

## 12 Formal and informal letters 1

- 1 Here are two letters. Put the lines in each letter in the correct order.

January 13

Monday

Dear Alice and Jim,

- Would you mind taking a look for me?
- The conversation was excellent and the food delicious!
- I think I left a pair of brown pants in the closet of my room.
- I had a wonderful time.
- Please can you let me know if you find them?
- Thank you for having me to stay last weekend.
- It was nice to see you all. See you again soon!
- Could you do something for me?
- Thanks a lot.

Love,

Jack

Dear Reception,

- Could you possibly check if this is so?
- The service was superb and the food delicious!
- I have lost a pair of brown pants, which I think I left in the closet of my room.
- We had a very pleasant stay.
- I look forward to hearing from you.
- Many thanks for the weekend break that my wife and I enjoyed at your hotel recently.
- We hope to visit your hotel again soon.
- I would like to ask you a favor.
- I would be very grateful.

Sincerely,

Jack Higgins

- 2 The first letter is informal, written to friends. The second letter is formal, written to a hotel.

Compare the language used.

Could you do something  
for me?

I would like to ask you  
a favor.

Thanks a lot.

I would be very grateful.

Would you mind taking  
a look for me?

Could you possibly check  
if this is so?

- 3 Write the reply to each letter. Explain that you looked very carefully for the pants, but couldn't find them.

Alice and Jim's letter

Dear Jack,  
Thanks for your letter.  
We enjoyed ... , too.  
I'm sorry, but I looked  
everywhere ... , and  
I couldn't ... ,  
Have you looked ... ?  
Maybe you ... ?  
Sorry I can't help any  
more.  
See you soon!

The hotel's letter

Dear Mr. Higgins,  
Thank you for your letter  
of January 13.  
We are delighted that ...  
We are sorry to inform  
you that ... unable to  
find ...  
We looked ...  
We look forward ...

# 11

The passive • Active and passive • Tense review  
Words with more than one meaning  
Writing—a review

## Things that changed the world

### The passive

#### 1 Forming the passive

Complete the text with the passive form of the verbs.  
Use the Present Simple, Past Simple, or Present Perfect.

**"There are things that are known  
and things that are unknown;  
in between is exploration."**

Anonymous



From our small world we have looked up at the sky for thousands of years. Points of light that appeared to move among the stars [1] were observed (observe) by ancient astronomers. They called these objects planets, meaning *wanderers*, Jupiter, Mars, Mercury, Venus, and Saturn [2] \_\_\_\_\_ (name) after Roman gods.

Science flourished during the European Renaissance. The basic laws of planetary motion [3] \_\_\_\_\_ (discover), and the orbits of the planets around the Sun [4] \_\_\_\_\_ (calculate). In the seventeenth century, astronomers used a new device called the telescope and startling discoveries [5] \_\_\_\_\_ (make).

But the years since 1959 [6] \_\_\_\_\_ (consider) a golden age of solar system exploration. Advancements in rocketry after World War II have helped machines travel to the Moon and other planets. The Moon [7] \_\_\_\_\_ (explore) by automated spacecraft and manned expeditions. In addition, automated machines have orbited and landed on Venus and Mars, explored the Sun's environment, observed comets and asteroids, and made close-range surveys of the planets.

A quantum leap in our knowledge and understanding of the solar system [8] \_\_\_\_\_ (achieve). These pioneering flights through the solar system [9] \_\_\_\_\_ (view) as some of the most remarkable achievements undertaken by mankind.

## 2 Making questions

**T 11.1** Complete the questions.

1. The telescope was first used in the seventeenth century.  
When was the telescope first used ?
2. Billions of dollars were spent on cancer research last year.  
How much \_\_\_\_\_ ?
3. Twenty planes have been built altogether.  
How many \_\_\_\_\_ ?
4. Many government offices were built in the nineteenth century.  
When \_\_\_\_\_ ?
5. Twenty people were hurt in the train accident.  
How many \_\_\_\_\_ ?
6. Cheese is produced in Wisconsin.  
Where \_\_\_\_\_ ?
7. She was fined \$150 for speeding.  
How much \_\_\_\_\_ ?
8. School teachers are paid about \$30,000 a year.  
How much \_\_\_\_\_ ?
9. Our mail is delivered twice a day.  
How often \_\_\_\_\_ ?
10. Three teenagers were given an award for bravery yesterday.  
Why \_\_\_\_\_ ?



## 3 Making negatives

**T 11.2** Correct the sentences.

1. Paper is made from plastic.  
Paper isn't made from plastic. It's made from wood.
2. John Lennon was killed in Los Angeles.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Coffee is grown in Canada.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. *Sunflowers* was painted by Renoir.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Walkman cassette players were developed by the Russians.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. The Berlin Wall was knocked down in 1982.  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. The 2000 Olympic Games were held in New Zealand.  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. Rolls-Royce cars are made in Japan.  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. Coca-Cola has been produced for over 200 years.  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 4 Short answers

Answer the questions about Space Exploration in Exercise 1 and about you. Use short answers.

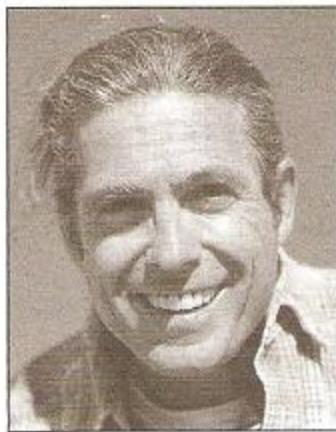
1. Were planets named after gods by early astronomers?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Is the Moon named after a Roman god?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Has automated spacecraft landed on the Moon?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Is Jupiter a planet?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Is your school equipped with a language laboratory?  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Has your house been decorated recently?  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 5 Newspaper stories

- 1 Complete the stories with the passive verbs from the box.

were injured  
have been given  
were delayed  
was operated on  
was given (x2)  
was derailed

was found  
has been organized  
were taken  
will be helped  
was discovered  
have been interviewed



William Murphy

### Million dollar reward

A winning lottery ticket worth \$7 million (1) was discovered in a wallet in the street last week in Montreal, Canada. It (2) \_\_\_\_\_ by unemployed builder William Murphy, who returned the ticket and the wallet to their owner, Jean-Paul Dupont. Yesterday Mr. Murphy (3) \_\_\_\_\_ \$1.2 million as a reward for his honesty.

### Heart man alive and kicking

Taxi driver Phil Young is celebrating a very special anniversary today. It is exactly one year since he (4) \_\_\_\_\_ at St. Bartholomew's Hospital and (5) \_\_\_\_\_ a new heart. Mr. Young, 47, is now training to play in a charity soccer game which (6) \_\_\_\_\_ by the hospital to raise money for the transplant program. So far 11 people (7) \_\_\_\_\_ new hearts by doctors at the hospital. "I hope more people (8) \_\_\_\_\_ as I was," said Mr. Young. "And I hope I can score the winning goal in the game!"



### TRAIN CRASH AT 30 MPH



The New York-Montreal express (9) \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday morning as it was passing through Hartford station. Ten people (10) \_\_\_\_\_ and four people (11) \_\_\_\_\_ to the hospital, but no one was seriously hurt. Trains (12) \_\_\_\_\_ for the rest of the day. Several eye witnesses (13) \_\_\_\_\_, but it is not yet clear how the crash happened.

- 2 Write the questions about the newspaper stories in Exercise 1.

1. What was found on the street last week?  
A winning lottery ticket worth \$7 million.
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\$1.2 million.
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Exactly one year ago.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ to raise money?  
A charity soccer game.
5. \_\_\_\_\_  
Eleven.
6. \_\_\_\_\_  
Yesterday morning.

# Active and passive

## 6 Notices

Look at the store notices. For each notice, write two sentences, one passive and one active.

1. Spanish and Japanese are spoken here.

We speak Spanish and Japanese here.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

1 Spanish and Japanese  
are spoken

2 PART-TIME  
ASSISTANT  
WANTED

3 Jewelry  
bought and sold

4 Credit cards accepted

5 Afternoon  
Tea  
Served

6 NO DOGS  
ALLOWED

## 7 Active or passive?

T 11.3 Complete the text with the verbs in parentheses in the correct tense, active or passive.

# Nylon

## The first man-made fiber

Nylon (1) was invented (invent) in the early 1930s by an American chemist, Julian Hill. Other scientists (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (work) with his invention and finally on October 27, 1938, nylon (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (introduce) to the world. It was cheap and strong and immediately (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (become) successful, especially in the making of women's stockings.

During World War II, the best present for many women was a pair of nylon stockings, but more importantly, nylon (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (use) to make parachutes and tires.



Today, nylon (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (find) in many things: carpets, ropes, seat belts, furniture, computers, and even spare parts for the human body. It (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (play) an important part in our lives for over 50 years. Next year about 36 million tons of it (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (manufacture).



# Vocabulary

## 8 Words with more than one meaning

The words in the dictionary extracts all have more than one meaning.

Example

**wave<sup>1</sup>** /weɪv/ *n.* **1** rough top of the water when the sea is not calm; rolling movement of the sea when it crashes on the beach: *A big wave swept the man off the boat.* **2** movement from side to side, up and down, etc: *He gave a wave of the hand to say good-bye.* **3** gentle curve or bend: *Her hair has waves.*

**wave<sup>2</sup>** *v.* **1** move gently to and fro: *The flag is waving in the wind.* **2** move something from one side to the other: *Ada waved her hand as the train left.*

*I saw Ann this morning. I didn't speak to her, I just waved.*

This is an example of entry 2, definition 2.

*On the last days of our vacation, we couldn't go swimming because the waves were too big.*

This is an example of entry 1, definition 1.

*The grass was waving in the wind.*

This is an example of entry 2, definition 1.

**present<sup>1</sup>** /'preznt/ *adj.*

**1** being here; being there: *Is all the class present?* **2** being or happening now: *my present job, at the present time, now.* **present n.** the time now, *at present, now, for the present, for now; until later: I've got enough money for the present, but I must go to the bank tomorrow.*

**present<sup>2</sup>** *n.* gift; something that you give to someone: *a birthday present.*

4. A I've got a *present* for you.

B Oh, thank you! Is it something nice?

5. The *present* government is ruining the country.

6. The whole family was *present* at the wedding.

Notice that this dictionary has a separate entry for nouns, verbs, adjectives, etc.

Look at the dictionary extracts and the sentences. Which entry (and which definition) is the word an example of?

**fit<sup>1</sup>** /fit/ *adj.* (fitter, fittest) **fit to do sth** good enough; suitable: *The water was not fit to drink.*

**fit<sup>2</sup>** *n.* **1** sudden illness. **2** doing something suddenly: *He was in fits of laughter.* **3** way clothes look and feel on someone: *My old shoes are a tight fit.*

**fit<sup>3</sup>** *v.* (*pres. part. fitting, past part. fitted* /'fitid/) **1** be the right size and shape: *Do your new shoes fit well?* **2** put something into its place: *Mr. Unwin fitted a new lock on the door.* **fit in,** (a) find time to do something: *Can you fit in a visit to me?* (b) find space for something: *Can you fit in another person? Is there room in the car?*

1. I managed to *fit* all my clothes into one suitcase.

2. These jeans don't *fit* me. They're the wrong size.

3. My shirt had a hole in it. It was not *fit* to wear.

7. When there is a *fair* in my town, I like to win prizes and go on the rides.

8. I have *fair* skin, so I can't lie in the sun for very long.

9. A I gave my son a bike for Christmas, and my daughter a book.

B That's not very *fair*. Did she mind?

**fair<sup>1</sup>** /fer/ *adj.* **1** honest; treating people in the right way: *a fair boss.*

**2** quite good but not very good: *Your work is good, but Derek's is only fair.* **3** dry and sunny: *fair weather.* **4** with a pale or light color: *fair hair.*

**fair<sup>2</sup>** *n.* **1** special market: *We saw new kinds of farm machines at the agricultural fair. **2** festival in the open air, where you can buy things, play games, hear music, etc.*

10. Don't move! Keep *still* or I'll shoot you!

11. A What do you do these days?

B I *still* have the same job at the bank.

**still<sup>1</sup>** /stɪl/ *adj.* not moving or making any sound: *The air is so still that the smoke is rising straight up from the fire.*

**stillness** *n.*

**still<sup>2</sup>** *adv.* without moving or making any sound; quietly: *Please sit still while I cut your hair.*

**still<sup>3</sup>** *adv.* **1** up to now; even now: *I can't go because I'm still busy.* **2** up to then and at that time: *When I left the fire was still burning.*

## Writing

### 9 Writing a review of a book or a movie

- 1 Complete the review of the novel *Frankenstein* with the sentences from the box. Which tense is used in the review, Past or Present Simple?

# FRANKENSTEIN

*Frankenstein* was written by Mary Shelley, the wife of the poet Percy Bysshe Shelley, in 1818.

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ The story is told through the letters of a man called Walton, an English explorer. We are told of Victor Frankenstein, a student from Geneva, who discovers the secret of life.

(2) \_\_\_\_\_ People are terrified of it because it is so huge and ugly. The poor monster has no friends and feels lonely and depressed, so it asks Frankenstein to make it a wife.

(3) \_\_\_\_\_ Then the monster attacks and kills not only Frankenstein's brother, but also his friend, and his bride, Elizabeth. Frankenstein is heartbroken and is determined to kill the monster.

(4) \_\_\_\_\_ Frankenstein is a fascinating story because of the character of the monster, which is both sad and frightening at the same time.



- a. He collects bones and bodies from graveyards and makes a person which is more monster than man.
- b. However, he dies while chasing the monster, which then kills itself.
- c. This he refuses to do.
- d. It is a horror story which is thought to be the original science-fiction novel.



- 2 Look at these headings. Find the information in the review of *Frankenstein*.

- |                      |                                     |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| • title and author   | • events in the story               |
| • type of book/movie | • your opinion of the book or movie |
| • characters         |                                     |

- 3 Make some notes under the headings above about a book or movie that you have read or seen recently. Then write a review in about 200 words.

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# 12

Second Conditional • *might*  
Phrasal verbs  
Writing—a story 2

## Dreams and reality



## Second Conditional

### 1 Jimmy's dreams

**T 12.1** Jimmy is in prison. Read about his life in prison, then complete the sentences about his dreams.

#### Reality

He's in prison. He ...

- gets up at 5:00
- wears a prison uniform
- has cold toast for breakfast

- works in a factory
- exercises in a yard
- watches TV every evening
- goes to bed at 9:00

#### Dream

If he weren't in prison, ...

1. he 'd get up at 7:30.
2. he wore a suit.
3. he had coffee and a muffin for breakfast.
4. he worked in an office.
5. he played tennis.
6. he went to nightclubs.
7. he went at midnight.

### 2 Making questions

**T 12.2** Ask questions about Jimmy in Exercise 1.

If Jimmy weren't in prison, ...

1. what time would he get up?  
At 7:30.
2. What did he wear?  
A suit.
3. What did he have for breakfast?  
Coffee and a muffin.
4. Where did he work?  
In an office.
5. Where did he go to nightclubs?  
To nightclubs.
6. When did he go at midnight?  
At midnight.

### 3 Laura's dreams

**T 12.3** Look at the pictures of Laura's real life and her dream, and complete the text. Use the Present Simple and the Second Conditional.



Laura (1) lives (live) in a big city. If she lived in the country, she (2) would have (have) a dog. Laura (3) shares (share) an apartment with three other women, but if it (4) was (be) possible, she (5) would live (live) on her own. If she (6) lived (live) in the country, she (7) would buy (buy) a small house, and she (8) would grow (grow) her own flowers and vegetables. In the city, she (9) travels (travel) by subway and (10) would go (go) shopping in big department stores, but she (11) doesn't like (not like) this at all. If she (12) were (be) in the country, she (13) would ride (ride) her bike, and she (14) would buy (buy) things in small stores. She (15) loves (love) walking, and often (16) would go (go) for a walk in the city, but the streets are noisy. In the country, she (17) would walk (walk) across the fields with her dog.



## 4 Short answers

Answer the questions about Laura. Use short answers.

If Laura lived in the country, ...

1. would she live on her own?  
*Yes, she would.*

2. would she live in an apartment?  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. would she have a dog?  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. would she go shopping in department stores?  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. would she ride her bike?  
\_\_\_\_\_

6. would she grow vegetables?  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 5 If...

Rewrite these sentences using the Second Conditional.

1. I'm not rich. I don't live in a big house.  
*If I were rich, I'd live in a big house.*

2. He works in the evening. He has no time to play with his children.  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. She buys a lot of clothes. She has no money.  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. I don't have a car. I can't give you a ride.  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. I go to bed late. In the morning I'm tired.  
\_\_\_\_\_

6. She doesn't have a watch. She's always late.  
\_\_\_\_\_

## might

### 6 *might = will + perhaps*

Write the sentences with *might* instead of *will + perhaps*.

1. Perhaps it will rain tomorrow.  
*It might rain tomorrow.*

2. Perhaps we'll go to Bermuda for our vacation.  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. Perhaps I won't get my check today.  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. Perhaps Joe and Ellie will stop by for a drink this evening.  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. Perhaps I'll get a Playstation for my birthday.  
\_\_\_\_\_

6. I'm a bit worried—perhaps Dave won't call me tonight.  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 7 Choosing the correct form

Choose the correct form of the verb.

1. Don't wait for me. *I'll be / I might be* late. It depends on the traffic.

2. A What are you doing tonight?

B I don't know. *I'm going / I might go out*, or *I'm staying / I might stay at home*.

3. We have guests coming for Sunday dinner. *I'm going to cook / I might cook* roast beef and potatoes au gratin. I've bought all the ingredients.

4. A I'm going to buy George a green shirt.

B I wouldn't, if I were you.

- A Why not?

B *He isn't going to like / He might not like* the color green.

5. A Good-bye, dear! *I'll call / I might call* as soon as I arrive.

B Thanks. Bye!

6. Catherine wants to be a politician. Who knows? One day *she'll be / she might be* president!



## 8 Worries

What are these people worried about?

1. Sonia's worried. She's going to be an exchange student.

The school might be bad. She might not like the family.

2. Tessa's worried. Her four-year-old daughter is walking on a high wall.

3. Mari's worried. She's got two important exams tomorrow.

4. David's worried. His parents are away, and he's invited about 20 friends to his house for a party.

5. I'm worried. I'm driving a long way tomorrow, and my car is very old.

6. Tom's worried. He's got an appointment with the dentist this afternoon.

7. Kaori's worried. Her plane leaves in 40 minutes, and she's stuck in a traffic jam.

## 9 Trying to decide

**T 12.4** Complete the text with *might* and a verb from the box.

become      wait      take      go  
not make (x2)      meet

"I know it's time for decisions, but I'm not very good at making decisions. I always worry that I (1) *might not make* \_\_\_\_\_ the right choice. I (2) \_\_\_\_\_ to college next year, but I'm not sure. I (3) \_\_\_\_\_ a year and travel around Asia for a while. After college, I (4) \_\_\_\_\_ a teacher. I (5) \_\_\_\_\_ much, but I like working with kids, and money isn't everything. Someone told me there are lots of jobs teaching English abroad, so I (6) \_\_\_\_\_ a few courses in that. Then I could teach and travel! Who knows, I (7) \_\_\_\_\_ a nice girl, too. That would be great!"

## Vocabulary

### 10 Phrasal verbs

- 1 Complete the sentences with a verb from the box in the correct form.

fill	quit	put	try
look (x3)	turn	fall	

1. Put \_\_\_\_\_ on your warm coat. It's cold today.
2. Could I \_\_\_\_\_ on these shoes, please? Size nine.
3. Don't forget to \_\_\_\_\_ off the lights when you come to bed.
4. Could you \_\_\_\_\_ in this form, please, and sign it at the bottom?
5. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ forward to meeting her very much.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ out! The glass is going to fall! Oh! Too late!
7. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ for the car keys. Have you seen them anywhere?
8. She \_\_\_\_\_ off her horse and hurt her wrist.
9. I used to smoke, but I \_\_\_\_\_ last year.

- 2 Complete the sentences with a word from the box.

out	up (x4)	back	down (x2)
on	around	away	after

1. You look tired. Sit *down* \_\_\_\_\_ and have some coffee.
2. I'm looking for yesterday's newspaper. Did you throw it \_\_\_\_\_ ?
3. Turn \_\_\_\_\_ the music! It's too loud!
4. I live in Boston now, but I grew \_\_\_\_\_ in Atlanta.
5. Come \_\_\_\_\_ ! Hurry \_\_\_\_\_ ! You'll be late for school.
6. Have you heard? Tony's going \_\_\_\_\_ with an Italian girl named Sofia.
7. Pick \_\_\_\_\_ your garbage! Don't drop it on the street!
8. Don't worry about the baby. I'll look \_\_\_\_\_ her while you're out.
9. What a pretty dress! Turn \_\_\_\_\_ ! Let me look at it from the back.
10. John! Wake \_\_\_\_\_ ! Can you hear a noise downstairs?
11. I'm going to take these shoes \_\_\_\_\_ to the store. The heel has broken already.

# Writing

## 11 Adverbs

Complete the sentences with the adverbs in the correct place.

1. A tiger jumped out of the grass. (suddenly)

*Suddenly, a tiger jumped out of the grass.*

2. Thank you for the invitation. I can't come.  
(unfortunately)

3. I got out of bed and went to make a cup of tea.  
(downstairs)

4. She checked in her luggage. She went to have a cup of coffee. (then)

5. I was sitting at home when something very strange happened. (last Thursday evening)

6. Keith's lying in bed because he doesn't feel well. (upstairs)

7. They have a son named Simon, and we have a son named Simon. (too)

8. There's a program on TV tonight that I'm interested in.  
(very)

9. I worked all last week. (hard)

## 12 Writing a story 2

- 1 Look at the picture story. Put the adverbs in the correct place in the story, then finish the last sentence of each paragraph with your own ideas.



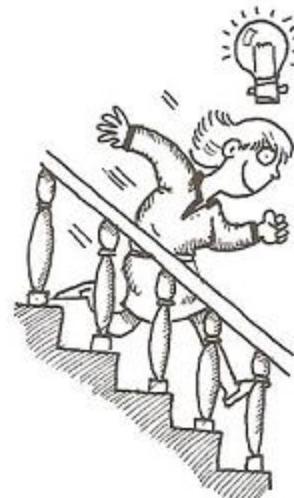
very      suddenly      last Monday morning

1. Sarah Brown was in her bedroom getting ready to go to work, when she saw a mouse in her purse. She was scared of mice, so



finally      at first      upstairs      quickly

3. She couldn't find him anywhere, but she found him sleeping under the kitchen table. She picked him up and ran back



quietly      then      downstairs

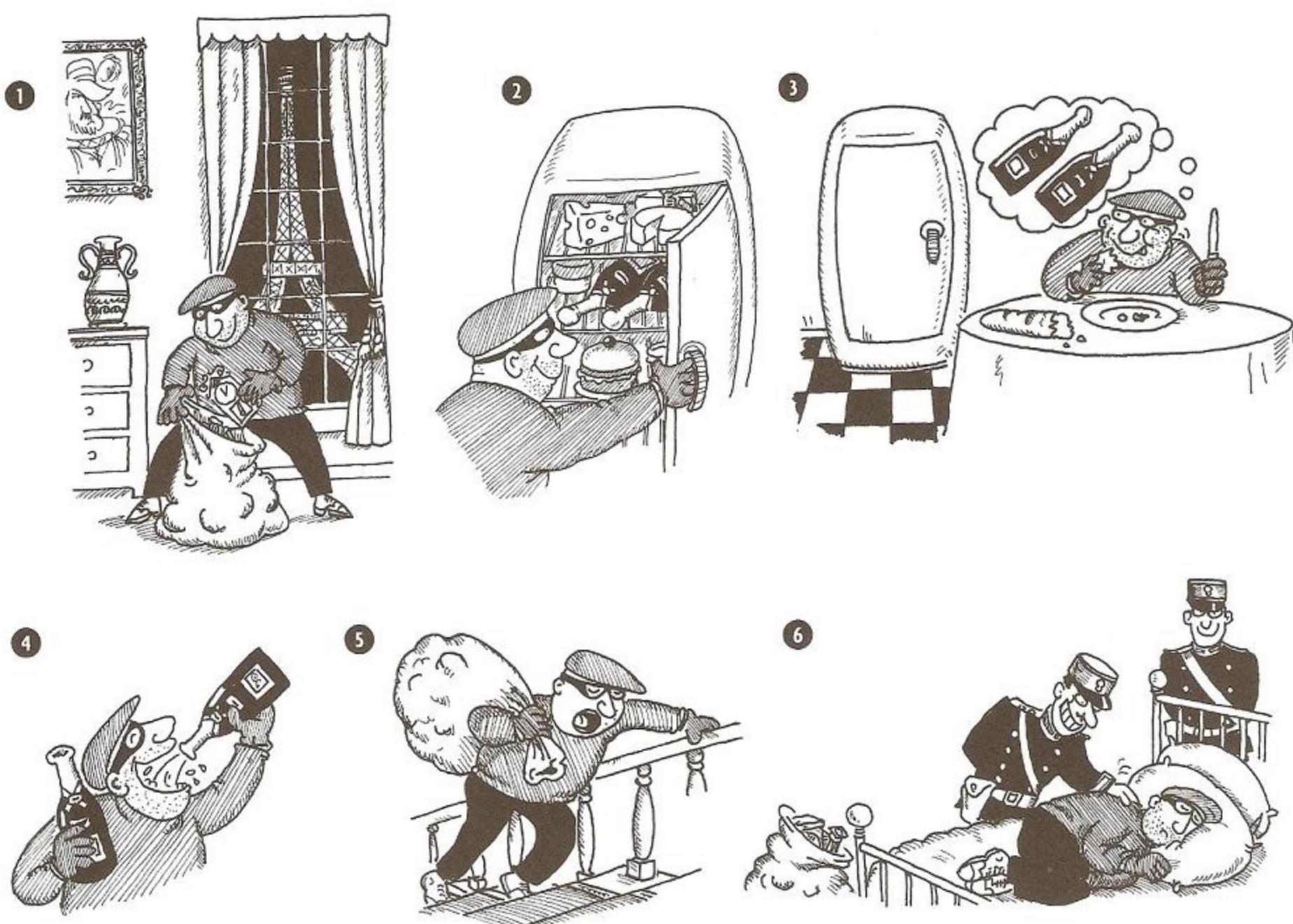
2. She had a good idea. She left the room and ran to look for her cat, Tiger. He would



unfortunately      too      then

4. In the bedroom, Sarah put Tiger down on the floor. She waited outside the door. Tiger was scared of mice, so

2 Here's another picture story. It's a true story! Write the story, using the information for each picture. Use as many adverbs as you can from Exercise 1.



1. On the evening of June 1, a French burglar broke into a house in Paris. He ... living room and ....

---

---

2. ... kitchen to .... He opened ... cheese.

---

---

3. ... hungry, so .... Then ... two bottles of champagne.

---

---

4. ... thirsty, so ....

---

---

5. ... upstairs, but ... tired ....

---

---

6. ... asleep ... the next morning ...

---

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# 13

Present Perfect Simple • Present Perfect Continuous

Tense review

Words that sound the same

Writing—Expressions in letter writing

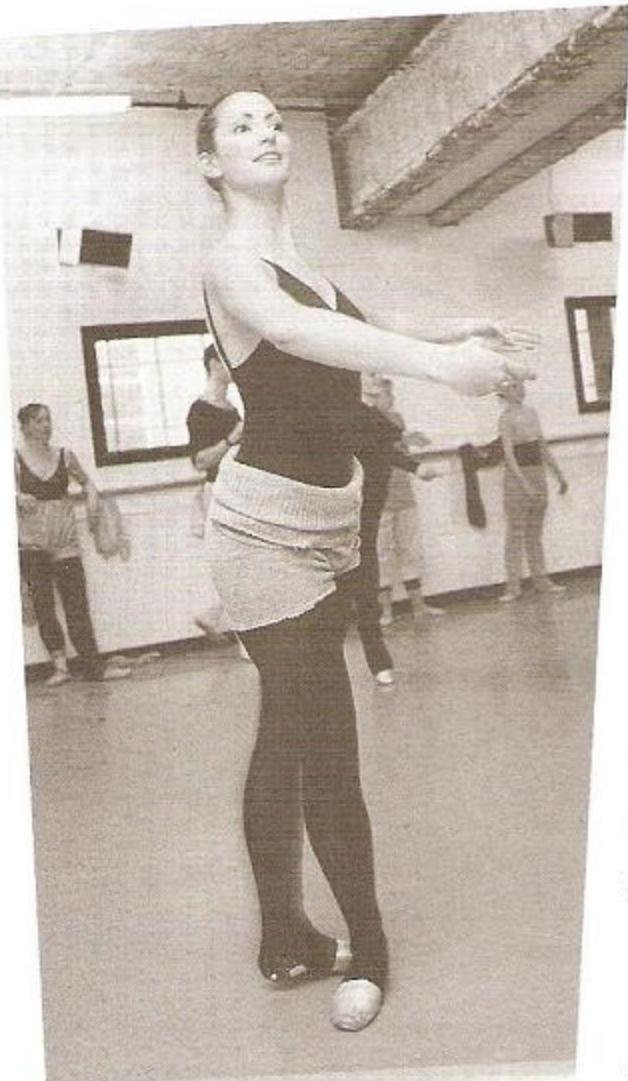
## Making a living

### Present Perfect Simple

#### 1 What's new?

**T 13.1** Complete the letter with a verb from the box in the Present Perfect or the Past Simple.

meet	hear
be	go (x2)
find	leave
try	agree
win	fall
see	get
have to	



Dear Keiko,

How are you? I (1) haven't heard from you for a while, so I thought I'd drop you a line and give you some of our news. The most important thing to tell you is that we (2) have a new house to buy! We (3) were to see it last week, and we think it's wonderful. We (4) were on a price last night, and with a little bit of luck, we might be in it in a couple of months. We (5) haven't had time to sell our house yet, but I don't think it will be difficult. I'm going to the real estate agent's this afternoon.

The children are all fine. Did you know that Joanna (6) has been in Asia for the past six months? She was also in Melbourne for a while, but now she (7) is Australia and (8) is to Indonesia. She's going to spend a few weeks there and then she's coming home. She's having a really good time. Jason (9) is in love with a wonderful young woman named Rosene! He (10) saw her at a party last week, and he thinks she's the most beautiful girl he (11) has seen ever. I don't know how long the romance will last—we'll see!

Maggie has some good news, too! She (12) won first prize in a ballet competition last week. She (13) went to the New York City Ballet School for the whole day, and this morning we (14) got a letter saying that she had won, so we're all delighted.

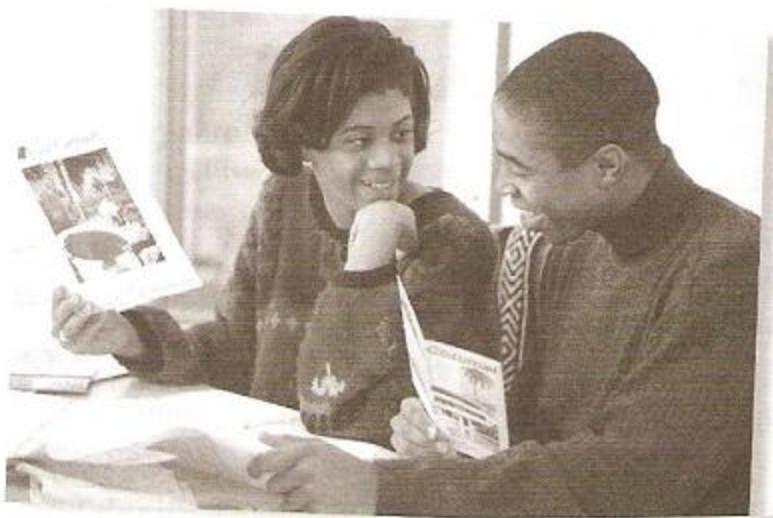
That's all for now! I hope you're all well. Write soon.

Love,

James

## 2 yet and already

Angela and Peter are getting married. Look at their list of things to do and complete the sentences. Use the Present Perfect with *yet* or *already*.



### THINGS TO DO

#### ANGELA

- Book the hotel for the reception ✓
- Order the cake X
- Order the flowers X
- Buy a dress ✓

#### PETER

- Book the church ✓
- Order the champagne ✓
- Buy a suit X
- Buy the wedding rings X

#### BOTH

- Send the invitations X
- Decide where to go for the honeymoon ✓

## 3 Questions and short answers

1 **T 13.2** Ask questions with *yet* about Angela and Peter. Then give short answers.

1. Angela/flowers

A *Has Angela ordered the flowers yet?* \_\_\_\_\_

B *No, she hasn't.* \_\_\_\_\_

2. Angela/dress

A \_\_\_\_\_

B \_\_\_\_\_

3. Peter/champagne

A \_\_\_\_\_

B \_\_\_\_\_

4. Peter/wedding rings

A \_\_\_\_\_

B \_\_\_\_\_

5. they/invitations

A \_\_\_\_\_

B \_\_\_\_\_

## 4 been or gone?

Complete the sentences with *been* or *gone*.

1. I've \_\_\_\_\_ to most of the states in the United States, but I've never \_\_\_\_\_ to Texas.
2. A Is Annie in her bedroom?  
B No. She's \_\_\_\_\_ to work.
3. (Sign outside a store) "\_\_\_\_\_ to lunch. Back soon."
4. Sorry I'm late. I've \_\_\_\_\_ stuck in a traffic jam for an hour!
5. You have a great tan! Have you \_\_\_\_\_ on vacation?
6. A Can I speak to Mr. Thompson, please?  
B I'm afraid he's just \_\_\_\_\_ to lunch.

1. Angela *has already booked* the hotel for the reception.
2. But she \_\_\_\_\_ the cake \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Peter \_\_\_\_\_ the church.
4. But he \_\_\_\_\_ a suit \_\_\_\_\_.
5. They \_\_\_\_\_ the invitations \_\_\_\_\_.
6. But they \_\_\_\_\_ where to go for their honeymoon.

## Present Perfect Continuous

### 5 What has Ann been doing?

Match a line in A with a line in B.



#### A

1. Ann's been sunbathing.
2. She's been shopping.
3. She's been working in the yard.
4. She's been reading for hours.
5. She's been watching a sad movie.
6. She's been waiting for a bus for hours.
7. She's been doing the housework.
8. She's been painting the bathroom.
9. She's been cooking.
10. She's been giving the children a bath.

#### B

- a. She's furious.
- b. She has paint in her hair.
- c. She's crying.
- d. Her back hurts.
- e. She doesn't have any money left.
- f. She's a little sunburned.
- g. She's covered in soap and water.
- h. The house smells of onions and garlic.
- i. She has a headache.
- j. Everything's so clean.

### 6 Making questions

Complete the questions. Put the verbs in the Present Perfect Continuous.

1. Sorry I'm late. Have you been waiting \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) long?
2. So you play chess, do you? How long \_\_\_\_\_ (play)?
3. The streets are wet. \_\_\_\_\_ (rain)?
4. The children are filthy! What \_\_\_\_\_ (do)?
5. I didn't know you could speak Chinese. How long \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) it?
6. Hi! I'm your new neighbor. \_\_\_\_\_ (live) here long?
7. Why is your hair wet? \_\_\_\_\_ (swim)?
8. A I'm a mail carrier.  
B How long \_\_\_\_\_ (work) as a mail carrier?

# Tense review

## 7 Choosing the correct tense

Choose the correct form of the verb.

1. I'm hot because *I've run / I've been running!*
2. *I've cut / I've been cutting* my finger!
3. *Have you heard / Have you been hearing* Paul Simon's latest record?
4. She's tired because *she's shopped / she's been shopping* all day.
5. Sorry. *I've broken / I've been breaking* one of your glasses.
6. How long *have you had / have you been having* this book?
7. *They live / They've been living* here for three years.
8. *I've painted / I've been painting* the living room, but I haven't finished yet.
9. *I've lost / I've been losing* my wallet. Where did I last have it?
10. Look what Pat *has given / has been giving* me for my birthday! A bike!
11. There's my wallet! *I've looked / I've been looking* for it for ages.

## 8 Forming the correct tense

**T 13.3** Put the verbs in parentheses in the correct tense, Present or Past Simple, Present Perfect Simple, or Continuous.

- 1 I (1) 've been learning (learn) Spanish for the past three years. My teacher is very good, and I (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (like) her very much.  
I (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) to Peru three times.  
I (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (go) there last year with my family, and we (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) in Lima. I (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) it a lot, but there (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) too many people.
- 2 My daughter (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (try) to find a job for months. She (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) college in June, and since then she (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (have) one or two part-time jobs. She (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (work) in a cafe for the last two weeks.  
She (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (want) to work in publishing. She (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (write) hundreds of letters of application, and she (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a few interviews, but no job offers yet.

- 3 We (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in our new house for several months. Since we (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (move) in, we (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) very busy. Everyone (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (help) to get the house ready. So far we (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (decorate) the living room and the kitchen. Soon after we arrived, the central heating (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (break) down, so we (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (have) to spend a lot of money to repair it.  
We (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (like) gardening very much, but we (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (not have) time to do anything to the yard yet. And it (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (rain) a lot recently, so we'll just wait until the weather gets better.

## 9 A conversation between old friends

**T 13.4** Put the verbs in parentheses in the correct tense, Present or Past Simple, Present Perfect Simple, or Continuous.

**Jane** Hello, Peter! I (1) haven't seen (not see) you for ages! How are you?

**Peter** Hi, Jane. I'm fine, thanks. And you?

**Jane** I'm OK. What (2) \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (do) since I last (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (see) you?

**Peter** Well, I (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (start) a new job last month. It's still in advertising, but with a new company.

**Jane** How long (5) \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (work) in advertising?

**Peter** For five years. I really (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) it. Anyway, what about you?

**Jane** Well, I'm still writing books. I (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (write) a couple of novels, and for the past year I (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (research) a book on local history.

**Peter** That sounds very interesting.

## Vocabulary

### 10 Words that sound the same

- 1 Some words are pronounced the same, but they are spelled differently and have different meanings.

*here*—Come here!

*hear*—I can't hear you.

Put a check (✓) next to the word in the box which matches the sound of the word on the left.

<i>fair</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> fear	<input type="checkbox"/> fire	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fare
<i>hire</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> higher	<input type="checkbox"/> hair	<input type="checkbox"/> high
<i>one</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> when	<input type="checkbox"/> won	<input type="checkbox"/> own
<i>sweet</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> suit	<input type="checkbox"/> sweat	<input type="checkbox"/> suite
<i>know</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> now	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> new
<i>threw</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> though	<input type="checkbox"/> tough	<input type="checkbox"/> through
<i>tie</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> tea	<input type="checkbox"/> Thai	<input type="checkbox"/> toe
<i>peace</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> pies	<input type="checkbox"/> piece	<input type="checkbox"/> peas

- 2 Write another word with the same pronunciation.

1. brake      break
2. new      \_\_\_\_\_
3. sun      \_\_\_\_\_
4. blue      \_\_\_\_\_
5. there      \_\_\_\_\_
6. pair      \_\_\_\_\_
7. see      \_\_\_\_\_
8. by      \_\_\_\_\_
9. week      \_\_\_\_\_
10. right      \_\_\_\_\_
11. waste      \_\_\_\_\_
12. eight      \_\_\_\_\_

## Writing

### 11 Expressions in letter writing

- 1 Match the types of letter in A with the expressions in B. Some expressions can go with more than one letter.

A	B
<i>Informal letters</i>	a. Thank you for inviting me to ... b. Please find enclosed a check for ... c. George and I are having a party on Saturday, and we'd love you to come. d. I look forward to hearing from you soon. e. Just a quick note to say thank you ... f. Sorry I haven't written for so long, but I've been very busy. g. RSVP h. I'd love to come. See you then! i. Could I please have a receipt?
1. Giving news 2. Inviting 3. Accepting an invitation 4. Thank-you letter after a weekend visit	j. Give my regards to ... k. Let us know if you can come. l. It was wonderful to see you again after so long ... m. International Shippers request the pleasure of your company at a buffet supper to be held on ... n. You very kindly sent me a brochure of vacation homes. Unfortunately, you forgot to include a price list. I would be very grateful if you could send me one.
<i>Formal letters</i>	
5. Thanks and requests 6. Inviting 7. Paying a bill	

## 12 Formal and informal letters 2

1 Here are two invitations. One is formal, the other is informal. Complete the invitations with the words and phrases from the box.

champagne reception  
Saturday  
requests  
you can come  
your company  
Mr. and Mrs. Cantarelli

celebrate  
6  
Saturday, the eleventh of November  
Sally and Tim  
birthday party  
our house

To \_\_\_\_\_

**Worldwide Publishings, Inc.**  
the pleasure of \_\_\_\_\_

at a \_\_\_\_\_  
to \_\_\_\_\_ their new language series  
on \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_ P.M.

FORMAL DRESS REQUIRED RSVP

Dear \_\_\_\_\_,  
We're having a \_\_\_\_\_ for Linda  
next \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_  
from 8 P.M. on.  
Let us know if \_\_\_\_\_.  
All the best,  
Jane and Ian

2 Choose one of these letters and write it out in full. Use some of the expressions in Exercise 1.

### INFORMAL LETTERS

#### Giving news

Write to a friend in the United States. Give news of a recent vacation you had. Say where you went, with whom, and what you did. Give some news about what you are doing at the moment, and how your family is.

#### Inviting

Invite a friend to come to stay at your house for a weekend. Suggest some dates. Say what you'd like to do during the weekend. Suggest how the friend could travel, and offer to meet him or her.

#### Accepting an invitation

Reply to the invitation in Exercise 1. Your friend has invited you to come to stay for a weekend. Accept the invitation, and say thank you. Give some information about how you'll travel, and when you expect to arrive.

#### Thank-you letter

The parents of a friend of yours lent you their house in the country for a week. Write to them to thank them. Say how kind they were, and describe what you did during the week's vacation.

### FORMAL LETTERS

#### Thanks and requests

You recently stayed in a hotel. You left a coat in the closet in your room. You wrote to the hotel asking them to send the coat to you, and also asking for a brochure for the hotel. The hotel sent the coat but not the brochure. Write to the hotel again, thanking them for sending the coat and asking for a brochure.

#### Paying a bill and requesting

A bookstore has sent you some books by mail, and the bill. Write to the bookstore enclosing a check, and asking for a receipt. Also, a friend has recommended a cookbook called *The Italian Kitchen* but could not remember the author. Ask if the bookstore has this book and can send it to you.

# 14

Past Perfect • Reported statements • say and tell  
Words that are often confused  
Writing—a story 2

## All you need is love

### Past Perfect

#### 1 Matching

**T 14.1** Make sentences from the chart.



- A**
- I couldn't answer the questions
  - I was hungry
  - My mother was worried
  - I was late
  - I was pleased
  - I was nervous during the flight
  - My father was furious
  - I was tired

- B**
- because I had  
because I hadn't

- C**
- had a car accident.  
passed my driving test.  
gotten stuck in a traffic jam.  
flown in a plane before.  
slept badly.  
studied for the exam.  
been in touch for a long time.  
eaten all day.



1. *I couldn't answer the questions because I hadn't studied for the exam.*

5. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

8. \_\_\_\_\_

#### 2 What happened first?

Read the sentences. Put numbers in the boxes after each action to show the order in which they happened.

- I went to bed  after I'd taken a bath  and brushed my teeth .
- When I arrived at John's house , he had made a cake  and done the dishes .
- When I arrived at John's house , he made us some coffee .
- My stomachache disappeared  after I'd taken some medicine .
- When we got to the theater , the play had started  and all the seats had been taken .
- James had dinner , then went to sit in his living room . He felt miserable . It had been an awful day .
- James sat in his armchair  and thought about the day . He had gotten up late , and his boss had threatened to fire him . He decided it was time for bed .

### 3 Past Simple or Past Perfect?

Complete the sentences. Put one verb in the Past Simple and one in the Past Perfect.

1. Lisa gave (give) me a ride because I had missed (miss) the bus.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ (thank) her for everything she \_\_\_\_\_ (do).
3. When I got to the office, I \_\_\_\_\_ (realize) that I \_\_\_\_\_ (forget) to lock the front door.
4. When they \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) their work, they \_\_\_\_\_ (go) home.
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ (call) you at 8:00, but you \_\_\_\_\_ just \_\_\_\_\_ (go) out.
6. I took my family to Paris last year. I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) there as a student, so I \_\_\_\_\_ (know) my way around.
7. When I \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to the news, I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to bed.

### 4 Joining sentences

**T 14.2** Join these pairs of sentences, using the conjunctions in parentheses. Change one verb into the Past Perfect.

1. I took a shower. I went to bed. (after)  
After I'd taken a shower, I went to bed.
2. I read the letter. I threw it away. (when)  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. He passed his driving test. He bought a car. (as soon as)  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. I took the book back to the library. I finished reading it. (when)  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. I didn't go to bed. I did my homework. (until)  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. I spent all my money. I went home. (when)  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. I read the book. I saw the movie. (before)  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. Her children left home. She started writing. (after)  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Reported statements

#### 5 What did she say?

**T 14.3** Sally went to see a landlady named Mrs. Smith about an apartment. Now she is telling her friend Paul about it. Report the sentences.



1. "The rent is \$600 a month."  
The landlady said the rent was \$600 a month.
2. "It's a quiet apartment, and the neighbors are nice."  
Mrs. Smith said \_\_\_\_\_.
3. "The rent includes gas and electricity."  
She told me that \_\_\_\_\_.
4. "I need a \$1,200 deposit."  
Then she said \_\_\_\_\_.
5. "I decorated the living room recently."  
She told me that \_\_\_\_\_.
6. "Other people have been to see the apartment."  
She said \_\_\_\_\_.
7. "You'll have to make up your mind soon."  
She told me \_\_\_\_\_.
8. "The people before kept it very clean."  
She said that \_\_\_\_\_.
9. "I've replaced all the carpets."  
She told me that \_\_\_\_\_.
10. "You can move in immediately."  
She told me \_\_\_\_\_.
11. "I'll give you a call soon," I said.  
I told Mrs. Smith that \_\_\_\_\_.

## 6 Reported to direct speech

**T 14.4** Read the report of an interview with Lawrence Wilmot. Then write the actual words of the interview.

INTERVIEW WITH

# Lawrence Wilmot

actor and musician

I asked Lawrence how he felt about winning the Best Television Actor award. He told me that he had been very happy and surprised. He said that he had not expected to win, and he also wanted to thank all the other actors in the program. I asked him what it had been like to play the part of Dick Tracy, and he said that it had been a lot of fun.

I asked him if he had ever played a Shakespearean role, and he told me that he had. He'd played Othello off Broadway last year, and he'd enjoyed it very much.

I asked Lawrence what kind of music he liked, and he told me that he had always liked jazz. In fact, he said he played in a jazz band called Saxophony. When I asked him where the band played, he told me they mainly played in small clubs.

Finally, I asked him if he ever wanted to direct a play, and he told me that he hoped to some day, but he didn't know when it could happen because he was so busy acting and playing jazz.



**Interviewer** How do you feel about winning the award, Lawrence?

**Lawrence** I'm (1) *happy and surprised*. I didn't expect (2) \_\_\_\_\_, and I (3) \_\_\_\_\_ all the other actors.

**Interviewer** What (4) \_\_\_\_\_ Dick Tracy?

**Lawrence** It (5) \_\_\_\_\_ great fun.

**Interviewer** (6) \_\_\_\_\_ a Shakespearean role?

**Lawrence** Yes, (7) \_\_\_\_\_ Othello off Broadway last year.

(8) \_\_\_\_\_ very much.

**Interviewer** What kind of (9) \_\_\_\_\_, Lawrence?

**Lawrence** I have always liked (10) \_\_\_\_\_. In fact, (11) \_\_\_\_\_ called Saxophony.

**Interviewer** (12) \_\_\_\_\_ direct a play?

**Lawrence** (13) \_\_\_\_\_ some day, but (14) \_\_\_\_\_.

# Vocabulary

## 7 say and tell

Complete the sentences with the correct form of *say* or *tell*.

1. He said (that) he was at school yesterday.
2. He told the teacher (that) he was at school yesterday.
3. What did Anna       ?
4. What did Anna        Peter?
5. She        it was cold in the park.
6. He hasn't        us his address.
7. Did he        you his telephone number?
8. They        that Birgitta left last week.
9. What did Karen        about the dinner party?
10. She        Alice that it was an awful party.
11. Have you        Jack about the movie?
12. Why did you        that?
13. Sandra        that she went to India for a vacation.
14. Sandra        Bob that she didn't see the Taj Mahal.



## 8 Words that are often confused

The pairs of words in this exercise are easy to confuse.  
Choose the correct one.

### 1. felt / fell

I went to bed because I       felt       tired.  
She       fell       off her horse.

### 2. lend / borrow

Could you                  me your pen?  
Could I                  your pen?

### 3. trip / travel

(*Trip* is usually a noun. *Travel* is usually a verb.)  
How long is your                  to work?  
You need a passport to                  abroad.

### 4. buy / pay

What did you                  at the store?  
Let's                  the check and leave.

### 5. hear / listen

                ! What's that noise?  
I can't                  anything.

### 6. last / latest

Shakespeare wrote his                  play in 1613.  
Models are always dressed in the                  fashions.

### 7. quiet / quite

New York is                  expensive.  
Helen's a very                  person, isn't she?

### 8. who's / whose

                 is this coat? It isn't mine.  
                 coming out for a drink?

### 9. foreigner / stranger

I'm American. I come from San Diego. In Taipei I'm a

                .  
I'm from San Diego, in the south of California. In Eureka, in the north of California, I'm a                 .

### 10. game / play

Soccer is a                 .  
*Hamlet* is a                 .

### 11. robbed / stolen

Someone has                  my car.  
Thieves                  the National Bank yesterday.

### 12. lay / laid

The teacher                  the papers on the desk.  
He was sick all day so he                  in bed.

# Writing

## 9 Writing a story 3

Look at the beginnings and endings of Saskia's story and Brad's story. Choose one of them and write the rest of the story. Use some of the ideas to help if you want.



### BEGINNINGS

#### Saskia's Story

The night she found out that Brad had left her, Saskia put on her coat and went for a long walk. She had a lot of thinking to do, and she didn't want to be disturbed.

After an hour, she suddenly found herself in a part of town that looked familiar. She hadn't been there for a long time, but then she realized how she knew the area. She . . .

had lived there as a student  
knew a lot of people  
... no real boyfriends, but had liked a boy named  
Paul because . . .  
She wondered what had happened to him . . .  
Suddenly a door opened . . .  
Saskia wasn't looking for another intense  
relationship . . .  
She decided to . . .  
Six months later, one Saturday night, she was  
at a party given by some old friends. Suddenly,  
across the room, she caught sight of . . .  
He asked her . . .  
She told him . . .  
They met a few days later in a . . .  
Saskia was a stronger person now than she had  
been just six months ago . . .  
... independent . . .  
... enjoyed being able to do what she wanted . . .  
But she found herself becoming more and more  
attracted to . . .

#### Brad's Story

Bradley left Saskia because he had met another woman. He had wanted to make Saskia happy, but Brad was the kind of man who is never happy with what he has.

Brad had met Alessandra as he was leaving the airport in New York. She had just arrived from Italy, and was lost. Brad asked her . . .

began to see more of each other . . .  
had a lot in common . . .  
both liked . . .  
After Brad had gotten his divorce from Saskia . . .  
Alessandra wanted to go back to Italy because . . .  
At first, Bradley was happy. He was a writer, and  
could write just as well in Italy as . . .  
Sometimes, he had to fly back to New York  
to meet . . .  
Alessandra stayed in Italy because . . .  
His visits started to last longer and longer . . .  
One Saturday night, he was at a party given by  
some old friends. Suddenly, across the room,  
he caught sight of . . .  
She asked him . . .  
He told her . . .  
They met a few days later in a . . .  
Bradley was beginning to realize that he had  
always loved . . .  
But it was difficult to persuade X that he was  
sincere . . .

### ENDINGS

Saskia was very grateful to Brad, in fact. She had learned that she didn't need to rely totally on other people to be happy. She had realized that she shouldn't let a relationship dominate her life. She looked into X's eyes, and this time saw trust, love, and sincerity. Her happiness would last forever.

Brad thought that he was a very lucky man. He had nearly lost the person who meant more to him than anybody and anything else in the world.  
He looked down into X's eyes, kissed her gently, and promised that this time it was forever.

# Review

## Tenses and verb forms

### Question forms

#### 1 Word order

Put the words in the right order to ask a question, and write true answers.

1. from you where are

Where are you from ? I'm from Detroit.

2. it now raining right is

\_\_\_\_\_ ?

3. Chinese ever you food eaten have

\_\_\_\_\_ ?

4. are going do you this to what weekend

\_\_\_\_\_ ?

5. time up get usually do what you

\_\_\_\_\_ ?

6. many you can how languages speak

\_\_\_\_\_ ?

7. start English when you studying did

\_\_\_\_\_ ?

#### 2 Short answers

Complete the questions in A. Then match a question in A and an answer in B.

A

- Does he come from Brazil?
- he coming this evening?
- I late?
- she have a car?
- we going by car?
- she work in a bank?
- I need a passport?
- we see him yesterday?

B

- Yes, you are.
- No, she doesn't.
- Yes, he is.
- No, we aren't.
- Yes, we did.
- No, you don't.
- No, she doesn't.
- Yes, he does.

### 3 Correcting mistakes

In each of the following questions there is one mistake. Find it and correct it.

1. What you do? What do you do ?

2. Does he got a calculator?

\_\_\_\_\_ ?

3. Have you ever ride a motorcycle?

\_\_\_\_\_ ?

4. What you are doing tonight?

\_\_\_\_\_ ?

5. Where you went last night?

\_\_\_\_\_ ?

6. Your friends they like traveling?

\_\_\_\_\_ ?

7. Do you can speak English?

\_\_\_\_\_ ?

8. What are you go to do tomorrow?

\_\_\_\_\_ ?

### Present Simple

#### 1 Making questions

Write questions and answers.

1. he/get up—6:00

What time does he get up ?

He gets up at 6:00. ?

2. she/do—architect

\_\_\_\_\_ ?

3. they/live—Toronto

\_\_\_\_\_ ?

4. Mark/study—physics

\_\_\_\_\_ ?

5. bank/open—9:00

\_\_\_\_\_?

6. her parents/come from—Minnesota

\_\_\_\_\_?

7. she/speak—Russian and Chinese

\_\_\_\_\_?

## 2 Making negatives

Make the following sentences negative. Then give the right information.

1. Lions live in Europe.

Lions don't live in Europe. They live in Africa.

2. Tiger Woods play tennis.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Birds build nests underground.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Tea comes from Canada.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. The temperature rises at night.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Zoolologists study rocks.

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Brazilians speak Spanish.

\_\_\_\_\_

## 3 Present Simple or Continuous?

Underline the correct verb form in the following sentences.

1. He speaks/’s speaking French and German.

2. I don’t understand/’m not understanding.

3. Hurry up! I wait/’m waiting.

4. What sports do you like/are you liking?

5. We come/’re coming to see you this weekend.

6. “What do you do/are you doing?”

“I write/’m writing a postcard.”

7. Do Americans drive/Are Americans driving on the left?

8. “Do you enjoy/Are you enjoying the movie?”  
“Yes, I do/am.”

9. “Does she need/Is she needing any help?”  
“No, she doesn’t/isn’t.”

## Past Simple

### 1 Describing a vacation

Put the verb in parentheses in the Past Simple.

David Where did you go (go) for your last vacation, Sara?

Sara I (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (go) cycling in Arizona with two friends.

David Oh, yes? How (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (get) to Arizona?

Sara We (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (take) a train from San Diego.

David (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) in hotels?

Sara Only twice, when the weather (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) very good. The rest of the time we (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (camp), so we (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (not spend) much money.

David (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (rain) much?

Sara No, the sun (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (shine) most days.

David (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (have) any problems?

Sara Well, I (11) \_\_\_\_\_ (fall) off my bike once, and we (12) \_\_\_\_\_ (forget) to bring Band-Aids, but we (13) \_\_\_\_\_ (not have) any mechanical problems!

David What (14) \_\_\_\_\_ (do) in the evenings?

Sara We (15) \_\_\_\_\_ (find) a campsite, and then we (16) \_\_\_\_\_ (go) shopping in the nearest town, (17) \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) a big dinner, (18) \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) lots of food, and (19) \_\_\_\_\_ (drink) wine. It (20) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) great!

David When (21) \_\_\_\_\_ (get back)?

Sara I (22) \_\_\_\_\_ (fly) home last Sunday, but my friends (23) \_\_\_\_\_ (come) back three days later. They (24) \_\_\_\_\_ (not want) to leave Arizona!

### 2 Short answers

Answer the following questions about Sara’s vacation. Use short answers.

1. “Did she go to Arizona?” “Yes, she did \_\_\_\_\_.”

2. “Did they camp every night?”  
“\_\_\_\_\_”

3. “Did Sara have an accident?”  
“\_\_\_\_\_”

4. “Did they all come home at the same time?”  
“\_\_\_\_\_”

5. “Was it expensive to camp?”  
“\_\_\_\_\_”

6. “Was the weather good most of the time?”  
“\_\_\_\_\_”

# Past Continuous

## 1 Forming the Past Continuous

What were these people doing at 6 o'clock yesterday evening? Make sentences using the Past Continuous.

1. John / not listen to the radio / watch television

John wasn't listening to the radio.

He was watching television.

2. Maria / not work / drive home

\_\_\_\_\_

3. We / not swim / sit in a traffic jam

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Matthew and Peter / not run / play tennis

\_\_\_\_\_

5. I / not watch a movie / take a bath

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Justin / not read / cook dinner

\_\_\_\_\_

## 2 What were you doing?

Answer the following questions about you.

What were you doing at ...

1. 6:00 yesterday morning?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. 8:00 A.M. yesterday?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. 10:00 P.M. last Sunday?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. noon yesterday?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. 5:30 P.M. the day before yesterday?

\_\_\_\_\_

6. 2:30 yesterday afternoon?

\_\_\_\_\_

## 3 Past Simple or Continuous?

Put the verb in parentheses in the Past Simple or the Past Continuous.

Last week I decided \_\_\_\_\_ (decide) to invite some friends

over for dinner. I (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) lots of

delicious food, including some imported ham. At about

6:00 I (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) in the kitchen. The sun

(3) \_\_\_\_\_ (shine) and it (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (be)

a beautiful evening, so I (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (open)

the back door. Then the telephone (6) \_\_\_\_\_

(ring). I (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to answer it, and

when I (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (come) back the ham

(9) \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) on the table. I

(10) \_\_\_\_\_ (look) out of the window. A cat

(11) \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) in my yard on a wall,

and it (12) \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) my ham. What

(13) \_\_\_\_\_ (can) I do? I (14) \_\_\_\_\_ (fill)

a pan with water and (15) \_\_\_\_\_ (go) quietly

outside. The cat (16) \_\_\_\_\_ (not look) in

my direction, and it (17) \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) the

ham so much that it (18) \_\_\_\_\_ (not hear)

me. I (19) \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) slowly up to it—I

(20) \_\_\_\_\_ (want) to empty the water over

its head. A little cruel, I know, but the ham

(21) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) very expensive! But at the

last minute the cat (22) \_\_\_\_\_ (hear) me,

(23) \_\_\_\_\_ (jump) over the wall, and

(24) \_\_\_\_\_ (escape). The happiest cat

in the neighborhood ...

## Verb patterns 1

### 1 Would you like or do you like?

1 Complete the following questions using *would you like* or *do you like*.

1. Do you like \_\_\_\_\_ walking?

2. \_\_\_\_\_ to go to the movies?

3. \_\_\_\_\_ going to the movies?

4. What \_\_\_\_\_ to drink?

5. \_\_\_\_\_ to go for a walk?

6. What drinks \_\_\_\_\_?

### 2 Match the questions and answers.

a. \_\_\_\_\_ Mineral water, please.

b. \_\_\_\_\_ Usually, but I hate horror movies.

c. \_\_\_\_\_ Yes, especially in the mountains.

d. \_\_\_\_\_ Yes, it's beautiful weather.

e. \_\_\_\_\_ It depends what's on.

f. \_\_\_\_\_ Iced tea and soda.

## 2 Infinitive or -ing?

Put the verb in parentheses in the correct form, infinitive or -ing. Sometimes both are possible.

1. I want to sell \_\_\_\_\_ (sell) my car.
2. I'm thinking of \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a car.
3. She hopes \_\_\_\_\_ (be) here by 7:00.
4. I love \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) black and white movies.
5. I'd like \_\_\_\_\_ (continue) \_\_\_\_\_ (study), but I haven't got enough money.
6. We finished \_\_\_\_\_ (paint) the house last week.
7. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ (work) in a hospital?
8. He started \_\_\_\_\_ (play) golf last year.
9. I've decided \_\_\_\_\_ (train) to be an occupational therapist.

## will and going to

### Choosing the correct form

Underline the correct verb form in the following sentences.

1. "I'm cold."  
"I'll put/I'm going to put the heat on."
2. "Can I speak to Marco?"  
"Hold on, I'll get/I'm going to get him."
3. "Coffee or tea?"  
"I'll have/I'm going to have tea, please."
4. "Has Mike got any plans for the weekend?"  
"Yes, he'll visit/he's going to visit his grandparents."
5. "Cathy's on the phone for you."  
"Can she call back? I'll take/I'm going to take a bath."
6. "I'll go/I'm going to go to the supermarket."  
"Oh, will you/are you? I think I'll come/I'm going to come with you."
7. "Did you get my fax?"  
"No, I didn't."  
"OK, I'll send/I'm going to send it again."
8. "Sophie? Will you marry me/Are you going to marry me?"  
"Oh, James! Yes, of course, I will/I'm going to."

## Present Perfect

### 1 Making affirmative and negative sentences

Have you ever done these things? Put ✓ or ✗ next to each one. Then write sentences.

write a letter to a newspaper      ✗  
ski in Utah  
meet a famous person  
visit the White House  
win a prize  
sing in public  
read Hemingway's *The Sun Also Rises*

1. I've never written a letter to a newspaper. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_

### 2 Making questions

Put the words in the correct order to ask a question, and write true answers.

1. ever/you/to/Australia/been/have  
Have you ever been to Australia ? Yes, I have.
2. haircut/you/have/a/had/recently  
\_\_\_\_\_ ?
3. year/have/movies/this/you/seen/what  
\_\_\_\_\_ ?
4. ever/cigarette/a/you/smoked/have  
\_\_\_\_\_ ?
5. restaurant/eaten/a/you/have/in/week/this  
\_\_\_\_\_ ?
6. any/you/have/CDs/bought/month/this  
\_\_\_\_\_ ?

### 3 Present Perfect or Past Simple?

Put the verb in parentheses in the Present Perfect or the Past Simple.

**Interviewer** Today I'm talking to Tony Crooks, the American movie director. Tell me, Tony, how long have you been (be) a movie director?

**Tony** Well, I (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (study) movie-making in college in the 1970s, and I (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (work) as a director for over 20 years now.

**Interviewer** What (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) the first movie you (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (make)?

**Tony** *A Prisoner's Life* in 1978, but I (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (lose) the only copy a year later so nobody (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (see) it since then! My first successful movie (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) *Always*, which (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (come out) in 1982.

**Interviewer** And how many countries (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (visit)? (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (make) movies outside the United States?

**Tony** I (11) \_\_\_\_\_ (not work) in many countries—only the United States, Germany, and Australia. Last month I (12) \_\_\_\_\_ (fly) to Montreal and (13) \_\_\_\_\_ (spend) two weeks filming there.

**Interviewer** When (14) \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Australia?

**Tony** In 1995. I (15) \_\_\_\_\_ (want) to make a TV documentary called *The Outback*, about life in rural areas, and I (16) \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) all the way from Sydney to Perth.

**Interviewer** What are the best things about your job?

**Tony** The travel and the people. I (17) \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) all over the world, going to film festivals and so on. And I (18) \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) some great people.

**Interviewer** (19) \_\_\_\_\_ (start) any new projects recently?

**Tony** Yes, last week I (20) \_\_\_\_\_ (sign) a contract for a new movie set in China.

**Interviewer** Well, thank you, Tony—it (21) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) very interesting talking to you ...

### have to and should

#### 1 Making affirmative and negative sentences

Complete the following sentences using *have to*, *has to*, *don't have to*, *doesn't have to*, *should*, or *shouldn't*.

1. "I'm tired." "You should go to bed."
2. "I haven't done my homework." "Don't worry. You \_\_\_\_\_ do it today."
3. "What time do we \_\_\_\_\_ be at the airport?" "12:30—I think we \_\_\_\_\_ call a taxi now."
4. "Jane \_\_\_\_\_ work on Saturdays." "That's too bad. She \_\_\_\_\_ get a new job."
5. "Luke \_\_\_\_\_ wear a school uniform." "Lucky him! All his brothers and sisters \_\_\_\_\_."
6. "Does he \_\_\_\_\_ go on a diet?" "No, he \_\_\_\_\_, but I think he \_\_\_\_\_."

#### 2 What's the problem?

Look at the advice. What problems do the people have?

1. "I have a headache." "You should take an aspirin."
2. "\_\_\_\_\_." "You should study harder."
3. "\_\_\_\_\_." "You should take it back to the store."
4. "\_\_\_\_\_." "You should keep it in a safe place."
5. "\_\_\_\_\_." "You should call the police."

### will and First Conditional

#### 1 Choosing the correct form

In the following pairs of sentences, only one verb form is correct. Put a check (✓) next to the correct sentence.

1. If it's sunny tomorrow, we'll play tennis.  
If it will be sunny tomorrow, we play tennis.
2. I want to see her before she'll go.  
I want to see her before she goes.
3. A Do we have any milk?  
B No, I buy some.  
B No, I'll buy some.
4. Will you see Robert tomorrow?  
Are you see Robert tomorrow?

5. I'll wait here until you'll call.  
I'll wait here until you call.

## 2 What will happen?

Match a line in A with a line in B. Then make sentences using the First Conditional.

A	B
you/give me some money	the river/not flood
she/study more	I/do the shopping
there/be an election	I/do the cleaning
it/stop raining	we/not go for a walk
the phone/ring	not everyone/vote
you/cook	she/not fail her exams
the weather/get worse	I/answer it

1. *If you give me some money I'll do the shopping.* \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_

## Verb patterns 2

### Choosing the correct form

Put a check (✓) next to the correct form of the verb.

1. She refused | pay | to pay | for the meal.  
pay  
to pay  
paying
2. My boss let me | go | to go | home early.  
go  
to go  
going
3. Your writing is impossible | read.  
to read.  
reading.
4. I'll never forget | meet | to meet | him for the first time.  
meet  
to meet  
meeting
5. He always makes me | laugh.  
to laugh.  
laughing.
6. I managed | give up | smoke.  
to give up  
giving up  
to smoke.  
smoking.

## used to

### Things have changed

Complete the following sentences in a suitable way.

1. I'm not in a good shape now, but  
*I used to exercise a lot.* \_\_\_\_\_, but I used to live in an apartment.
2. I don't play many sports now, but \_\_\_\_\_.
3. She didn't use to like Indian food, but \_\_\_\_\_.
4. He used to live in Vancouver, but \_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_, but I don't have any pets now.
6. \_\_\_\_\_, but now he's on a diet.
7. We used to go to Montana on vacation, but \_\_\_\_\_.
8. They didn't use to like watching TV, but \_\_\_\_\_.

## The passive

### 1 Forming the passive

Complete the following sentences.

1. 200 houses/build/last year  
*200 houses were built last year.* \_\_\_\_\_
2. 4,000 books/sell/in the last week  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. the mail/deliver/8:00 every morning  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Mercedes cars/not make/Sweden  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. four people/arrest/during yesterday's soccer game  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. The White House/close to the public/for repairs  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. the new bridge/not build/next year  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. a cure for malaria/just be find/scientists in Paris  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 2 Active or passive?

Put the verbs in parentheses in the correct tense, Past Simple, Present Perfect, or Present Simple, active or passive.

Mount Everest and K2 are believed (believe) to be the two highest mountains in the world, but they  
(1) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) very different. Everest  
(2) \_\_\_\_\_ (climb) for the first time in 1953, and since then thousands of people  
(3) \_\_\_\_\_ (stand) on the summit. You  
(4) \_\_\_\_\_ (not need) to be a professional climber—every year many people (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (take) to the top by guides. But in recent years this popularity (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (begin) to cause problems. Since 1953 thousands of tons of garbage (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (left) at the foot of the mountain, and a lot of people (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (think) that the “Everest experience” (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (ruin) by the number of visitors.  
K2, deep in the Himalayas, (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (not measure) until 1859, seven years after Everest. It (11) \_\_\_\_\_ (say) to be the most dangerous mountain in the world, and it (12) \_\_\_\_\_ (not climb) as often as Everest has. Every year small numbers of mountaineers (13) \_\_\_\_\_ (try) to reach the top, but not many (14) \_\_\_\_\_ (succeed)—some of the worst Himalayan accidents in the last 20 years (15) \_\_\_\_\_ (happen) on the mountain, and many lives (16) \_\_\_\_\_ (lose). Tourist expeditions (17) \_\_\_\_\_ (start) going to Everest in the 1980s, and the number of visitors (18) \_\_\_\_\_ (rise) since then, but they (19) \_\_\_\_\_ (not go) to K2.

## Second Conditional

### 1 What would they do?

Match a line in A with a line in B. Then make sentences using the Second Conditional.

A	B
you/stop smoking	take a taxi
he/do more exercise	not need to take the bus
I/be president	not cough so much
I/win the lottery	be in better shape
she/have a car	abolish income taxes
I/buy an alarm clock	not be late for work
we/miss the bus	buy a Ferrari

1. *If you stopped smoking you wouldn't cough so much.*

2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_

### 2 Correcting mistakes

In each of the following sentences there is one mistake. Find it and correct it.

1. I'd lend you the money if I'd have it.  
*I'd lend you the money if I had it.*
2. If I have more money, I'd take a vacation.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. We could play baseball if the weather would be nice.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. I'll help you in the garden if my back didn't hurt.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. If I were American, I didn't have to study the language!  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Present Perfect Simple and Continuous

### 1 Present Perfect Simple

Complete the following sentences with suitable words.

1. “I've never been \_\_\_\_\_ to Paris.”
2. “You look tan. Have you \_\_\_\_\_ on vacation?”  
“Yes, we \_\_\_\_\_ got back.”
3. “\_\_\_\_\_ you heard? Jane's \_\_\_\_\_ a baby!”  
“\_\_\_\_\_ she? \_\_\_\_\_ she come home from the hospital?”  
“No, not \_\_\_\_\_.”
4. “I've \_\_\_\_\_ all my Christmas cards.”  
“What, \_\_\_\_\_? But it's only October!”
5. “\_\_\_\_\_ anybody seen my glasses? I've \_\_\_\_\_ them.”  
“No, we \_\_\_\_\_.”
6. “I \_\_\_\_\_ worked here \_\_\_\_\_ two years.”  
“\_\_\_\_\_ you? And how long \_\_\_\_\_ you lived in Seattle?”  
“\_\_\_\_\_ 1992.”
7. “Where's Nick?” “He's \_\_\_\_\_ shopping.”

8. " \_\_\_\_\_ you planned your vacation?"  
 "I \_\_\_\_\_ bought the tickets, but I \_\_\_\_\_ make the insurance \_\_\_\_\_."

## 2 What have you been doing?

Answer the questions. Put the verbs from the box in the Present Perfect Continuous.

plan my vacation	sit in the sun	clean
try them on	decorate the bathroom	
smoke cigars	<del>fix the car</del>	

1. "Why are your hands dirty?"  
*"I've been fixing the car"* .
2. "The kitchen looks better."  
*" "* .
3. "Why is his face red?"  
*" "* .
4. "What are these brochures for?"  
*" "* .
5. "Why are their clothes covered in paint?"  
*" "* .
6. "What's that awful smell?"  
*" "* .
7. "Why are all her winter clothes out?"  
*" "* .

## 3 Present Perfect Simple or Continuous?

In the following pairs of sentences, one verb form is correct and one is wrong. Put a check (✓) next to the correct sentences.

1. How long have you been writing that letter?  
 ✓ How long have you written that letter?
2. I'm exhausted! I've played tennis for hours.  
 ✓ I'm exhausted! I've been playing tennis for hours.
3. Have you ever flown to Acapulco?  
 ✓ Have you ever been flying to Acapulco?
4. Oh, no! I've lost my car keys.  
 ✓ Oh, no! I've been losing my car keys.
5. Has the movie been starting?  
 ✓ Has the movie started?
6. How long has she been having her car?  
 ✓ How long has she had her car?
7. I've been breaking my leg.  
 ✓ I've broken my leg.

## Past Perfect

### 1 Forming the Past Perfect

Match a line in A with a line in B. Then complete the sentences.

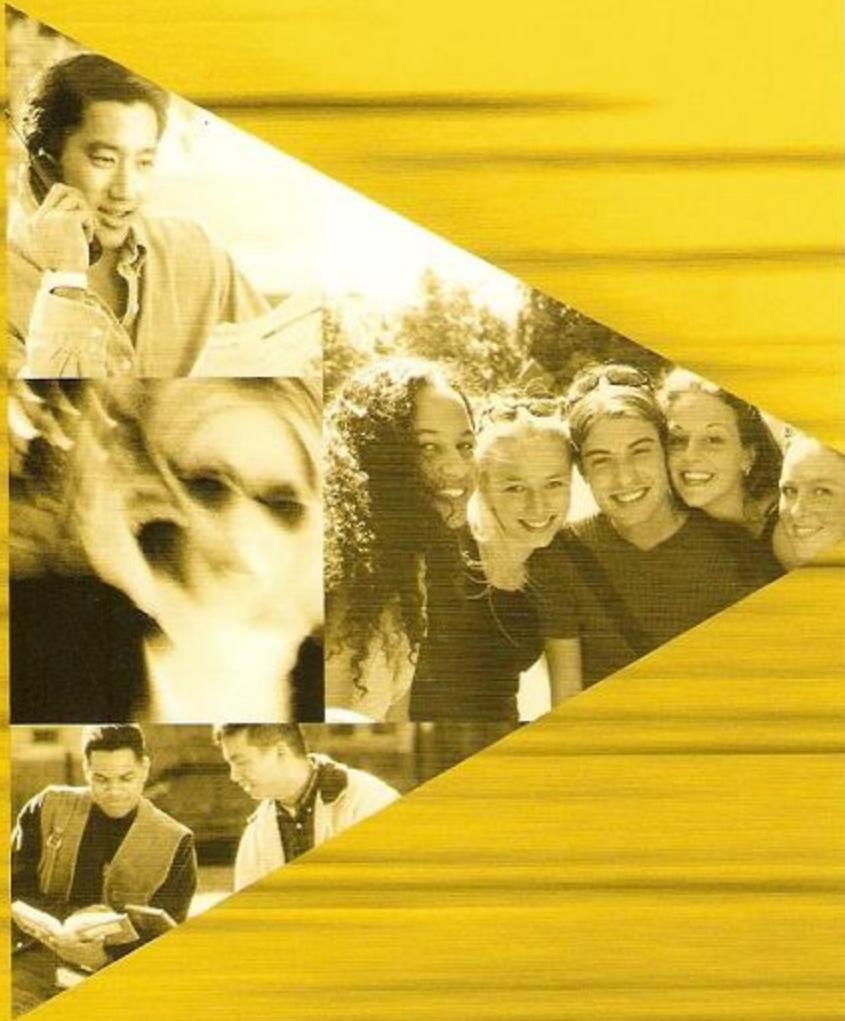
A	B
be late	not study
go skiing	get a haircut
fail the exam	alarm clock not go off
not recognize him	not cook enough food
apologize	break my leg
be tired	not sleep well
be hungry	call him an idiot

1. She was late because *her alarm clock hadn't gone off* .
2. I couldn't go skiing because \_\_\_\_\_ .
3. They failed the exam because \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. I didn't recognize him because \_\_\_\_\_ .
5. I apologized because \_\_\_\_\_ .
6. She was tired because \_\_\_\_\_ .
7. We were hungry because \_\_\_\_\_ .

### 2 Past Simple or Past Perfect?

Put the verbs in parentheses in the Past Simple or the Past Perfect.

I went to a school reunion last week. I was (be) very surprised—so many things (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (change). They (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (tear down) the old gymnasium, and the library (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (disappear). I (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) slowly around the school. Everything (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (seem) much smaller, although they (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (build) some impressive new buildings. I (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) lots of my old schools friends, too, and they (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (not stay) the same either. Some of them (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (move) to Boston, and most of them (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (get) married. I (11) \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) to the principal for a while—he (12) \_\_\_\_\_ (not leave). He (13) \_\_\_\_\_ (say) that he (14) \_\_\_\_\_ (remember) every boy who (15) \_\_\_\_\_ (attend) the school since he (16) \_\_\_\_\_ (start) working there in 1978. But when I (17) \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) him what my name was, he (18) \_\_\_\_\_ (have to) confess that he (19) \_\_\_\_\_ (forget)—that (20) \_\_\_\_\_ (make) me realize that I (21) \_\_\_\_\_ (change) too!



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